The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

American Relief Committee Extends Further Aid to Manchuria Refugees

By Charles J. Leonard

(With Illustrations)

China Ends Extraterritoriality

EDITORIAL

Has China's Position in Manchuria Been Weakened?

Another Chapter in the Air Mail Squabble

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Hulutao to Offset Japanese Monopoly at Dairen; Attack of Soviet Troops on Chalainor and Manchuria, By I. A. Cooklin; The Recall of an American Consul; The Examination Yuan: Its Basis and Organization, By Han Lih-wu; Record of Soviet Aggression in Manchuria.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1930 **VOLUME LI, NUMBER 5**

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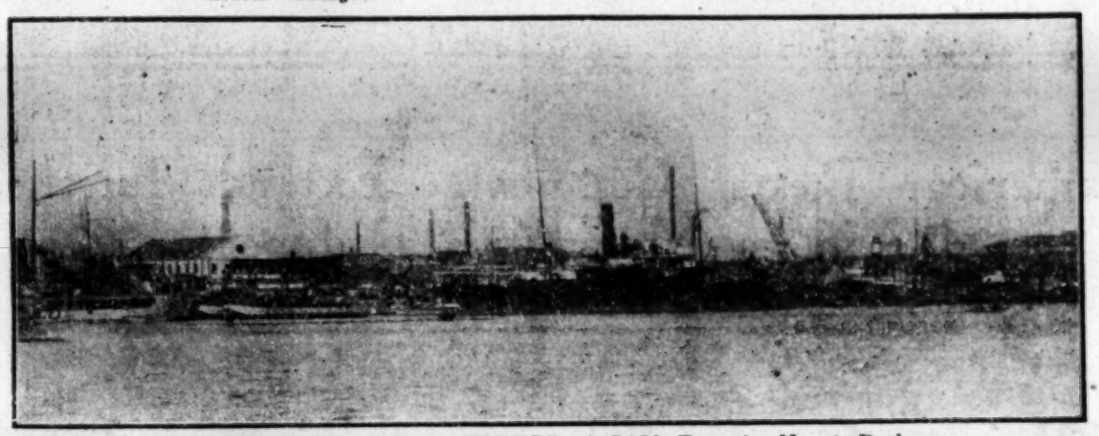

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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AN APPEAL FOR HELP FROM NORTH MANCHURIA

ELSEWHERE in this issue of *The Review* appear articles from correspondents in North Manchuria telling of the desperate situation facing thousands of Chinese and Russian refugees as a result of the Sino-Russian complications in that area. Some idea of the seriousness of this situation is provided in a report from Tientsin stating that more than 1,000 refugees from North Manchuria had arrived in that city, most of them being Chinese, but included in the group were scores of Russian women and children who had fled along with the Chinese refugees from the North Manchurian frontier. The condition of these people, after traveling in zero weather in open freight cars for more than 1,000 miles, need not be described. The actual number of refugees in Harbin has not been stated but approximately 20,000, including Chinese and Russians arrived in that city during the latter part of November and the first week in December. Several weeks ago the American Red Cross sent the sum of G.$2,000 to the American Consul, Mr. George Hanson, in Harbin with instructions to use it for relief work. Mr. Hanson immediately organized an American Red Cross Committee composed of Leonard Lilliestrom, vice-consul, Rev. Charles J. Leonard of the Southern Baptist Mission and Albert C. Corcoran of the Harbin Y.M.C.A. With the money remitted by the Red Cross as a nucleus, the American committee broadened its activities by adding a number of Russian and Chinese residents of Harbin and considerable relief work was done along the western line of the Chinese Eastern Railway, particularly among Chinese and Russian refugees from the Three River District who had been driven from their homes by Red cavalry raiders. Reports of the relief mork conducted by the American Committee and their Chinese and Russian associates have appeared in *The Review* in recent weeks. On December 26 the American Red Cross remitted an additional G.$3,000 to the Harbin Committee, the total American contribution amounting to approximately $20,000 in Harbin currency. In this week's issue of *The Review* there appears a further appeal for assistance on the part of the American Committee and in addition there appears in the center pages of this issue a number of pictures which serve to give some idea of the seriousness of the situation. It occurs to us that there should be hundreds of readers of this newspaper, Chinese and foreigners, who

would be interested in contributing toward the Harbin relief fund and it's a case where a little money will go a long way in relieving distress. Any such contributions received from readers of *The Review* and addressed to this newspaper will be forwarded immediately to the American Red Cross Committee in Harbin. Checks may be made payable either to The *China Weekly Review*, or to the American Red Cross Committee, Harbin.

HULUTAO TO OFFSET JAPANESE MONOPOLY AT DAIREN

A NEWS ITEM, circulated by the *Kuo Min* news agency, which practically was unnoticed by the local foreign press, told of plans for the development of the Port of Hulutao, located at the head of the Gulf of Peichihli. The report stated that plans for the development of Hulutao which had been submitted to the National State Council provided for the expenditure of some $10,000,000 within the next five years, most of which money is to be supplied by the Peiping-Mukden Railway in the form of a monthly appropriation of $500,000. The plan provides for the construction of docks, wharves and warehouses along the shore which is to be protected by a break-water. The foregoing information probably does not mean a great deal to the average newspaper reader, but its importance from the standpoint of the commerce of the Three Eastern Provinces cannot be overemphasized. As the situation now stands in Manchuria the trade of that important section of Chinese territory is completely monopolized by the Japanese port of Dairen and the Russian port of Vladivostok. A few months ago when the Chinese got into trouble with the Russians and the port of Vladivostok was closed to Chinese shipments, it had the effect of placing the Japanese in complete control of the commerce of both North and South Manchuria, because everything had to be shipped through Dairen, resulting naturally in increased dividends for the Japanese Government-owned and administered South Manchuria Railway. For many weeks the Japanese freight office in Changchun, the junction point of the South Manchuria and Chinese Eastern lines, has had daily receipts covering freight shipments amounting to Yen 500,000. The Chinese plan for the development of Hulutao is for the purpose of providing a Chinese-controlled port that will not be subject to foreign interference and which the Chinese hope in time may neutralize the economic effect of the Japanese monopolistic control of Dairen, the Kwangtung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway. It is necessary to examine a map of the area to understand the significance of the Chinese plans, but for those who do not possess such maps it may be explained that the Chinese have, in recent years constructed a system of Chinese-controlled railways extending northward through Manchuria which parallel in a general way both the Japanese South Manchuria line and the Russian-constructed Chinese Eastern Railway. The new Chinese lines have been constructed to the east of the S. M. R. and extend northward from the town of Tahushan on the Peking-Mukden line west of Mukden through Paiyintala, Chengchiatun, Taonan to Tsitsihar, which is located on the C.E.R. northwestward of Harbin. From this point the new road is still under construction with the object of finally extending to the Amur River at the town of Taheihp which is opposite the Russian town of Blagovestchensk. Since the new Chinese road taps the Nonni River Valley the greatest potential wheat-producing region in eastern Asia, it will naturally provide a feeder which should make the new port of Hulutao a profitable enterprise, which, it is unnecessary to state, is the reason why both the Japanese and Russians have opposed the new enterprise. According to the proposal which was submitted to the National Government by the director of the Peking-Mukden Railway, it is hoped to complete the new port by 1935.

China Ends Exterritoriality

THE STATE COUNCIL of the National Government on December 28 used only 223 English words to announce the termination of the system of foreign consular jurisdiction in China which has been in existence for a period of eighty years. The official mandate was as follows:

> "In every full Sovereign State foreigners as well as its nationals are equally amenable to its laws and to the jurisdiction of its tribunals. This is an essential attribute of State Sovereignty and a well-established principle of International Law.
>
> "For more than eighty years China has been bound by the system of Extraterritoriality which has prevented the Chinese Government from exercising its judicial power over foreigners within its territory. It is unnecessary to state here the defects and disadvantages of such a system. As long as Extra-territoriality is not abolished, so long will China be unable to exercise her full sovereignty. For the purpose of restoring her inherent jurisdictional sovereignty, it is hereby declared that on and after the First Day of the First Month of the Nineteenth Year of the Republic (January 1st, 1930) all foreign nationals in the territory of China who are now enjoying extra-territorial privileges shall abide by the laws, ordinances, and regulations duly promulgated by the Central and Local Government of China. The Executive Yuan and the Judicial Yuan are hereby ordered to instruct the Ministers concerned to prepare as soon as possible a plan for the execution of this Mandate and to submit it to the Legislative Yuan for examination and deliberation with a view to its promulgation and enforcement."

While officials of the Government such as Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. C. T. Wang had frequently announced during recent months that the Consular Court system of juridiction over foreigners was to be terminated at the end of the year, definite action was not decided upon until December 27 when an emergency meeting

of the Central Political Council with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek presiding, decided upon the issuance of a mandate declaring the termination of exterritorial privileges enjoyed by foreigners and also decided to instruct the State Council to promulgate detailed and practical measures for the assumption of jurisdiction by Chinese courts over all legal cases involving foreigners. The resolutions passed at this meeting of the Central Political Council were as follows,

> "That in accordance with a proposal of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Council, the State Council be instructed:
>
> (A)—To issue a Mandate that beginning from the First Day of the First Month of the Republic (Jan. 1, 1930), all foreign nationals residing in Chna who are now enjoying extra-territorial rights shall observe all laws and regulations promulgated by the Central and Local Governments, and
>
> (B)—To promulgate as soon as possible the measures relating to the administration of justice in which foreign nationals are involved."

The announcement of the foregoing action, which was issued by the official *Kuo-Min* news agency stated that the State Council had in preparation an official statement of the Government's intentions which would be transmitted to the various foreign governments through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This statement, it was pointed out, would indicate that the present system of foreign consular jurisdiction in China is incompatible with the trend of the times and has become obsolete in China. The Chinese people, prompted and actuated by the desire to free themselves from the hindrance to the realization of such a legitimate aspitation and wishing also to further strengthen and solidify the friendly relations now subsisting between China and the various foreign nations, therefore, do not hesitate to declare the termination of this system which is regarded as an impediment to the further promotion of such friendly relations. Beginning from January 1, 1930, therefore all foreign nationals in China must observe and abide by all the laws, regulations and orders duly promulgated either by the Central or local authorities. The National Government will assume full responsibility for the protection of the life, property and other legitimate interests of all foreign nationals in China in strict accordance with its laws."

On December 30, Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, issued the following statement pertaining to the Government's action in respect to the abolition of the exterritoriality system,

> "For more than eighty years China has been bound by the system of Extra-territoriality which has prevented the Chinese Government from exercising its judicial power over foreigners within its territory It is unnecessary to state here the defects and disadvantages of such a system; but the Chinese Government and people cannot leave this state of affairs without remedy.
>
> Extra-territoriality is no ordinary diplomatic problem. It touches the life of the Chinese people in so many intimate ways that it must be considered by the Chinese Government as being likewise a domestic question of immediate moment. It is for this reason the Chinese Government is compelled to declare that the Year 1930 is a decisive time and the actual process re-establishing Chinese Sovereignty by the Abolition of Extra-territoriality begins on January First With that in view, it will undertake measures designed to release the sovereign rights of China from the trammels of Extra-territoriality and has accordingly ordered the Executive Yuan and the Judicial Yuan to instruct the Ministries concerned to prepare a plan for this purpose.
>
> The Chinese Government, relying on the sympathy already shown and the assurance given by the Powers concerned, believes there is no difference of opinion between these Powers and China regarding the principle involved; and it is prepared to consider and discuss within a reasonable time any representations that may be made with reference to the plan now under preparation in Nanking. In this respect, the issuance of the Mandate of December 26th should be regarded as a step towards removing the cause of constant conflict and at the same time promoting relations between Chinese and Foreigners."

The following table gives some idea of the number of foreigners and foreign firms in China that will be affected by the abolition of the Consular Court system. In this list are included Germans, Austrians and Russians, also one or two other nationalities who lost their extraterritoriality several years ago and who have since been subject to the Chinese courts.

Foreign Population in China, 1927.
(Customs Estimate)

Nationality.	Firms.	Persons.
American	551	6,970
Austrian	14	213
Belgian	41	655
Brazilian	—	16
British	617	11,714
Czecho-Slovak	22	595
Danish	36	641
Dutch	34	425
Finnish	3	40
French	171	2,588
German	307	2,719
Italian	64	631
Japanese	4,848	201,721
Mexican	—	5
Norwegian	20	332
Portuguese	90	2,061
Russian	595	68,097
Spanish	20	293
Swedish	7	141
Swiss	30	234
Non-Treaty Powers	15	2,062
Total	7,485	302,153

Another Chapter in the Air-Mail Squabble

UNDOUBTEDLY the most encouraging element in the present political situation in China as compared with conditions which previously prevailed under various governments which existed at Peiping, is the tendency of Chinese individuals and civilian organizations to take an interest in the affairs of the government. It is only in this way, through the development of interest in the affairs of the government on the part of the public, that an enlightened governmental administration may be developed in this country. While actual representative government, in the western parliamentary sense, may be a considerable distance in the future, the increasing interest in public affairs on the part of Chinese organizations constitutes a most hopeful tendency or step toward genuine responsible government in China.

These thoughts are inspired by the discussion which has been aroused regarding the contract for the development of a Chinese air-mail and passenger service which was entered into a few months ago by the Chinese Government and the American Curtiss-Wright-Robertson interest, one of the leading firms of the United States interested in the manufacture of airplanes and development of air-routes both within the United States and abroad. Largely due to articles which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers and propaganda which has been broadcasted by an organization known as the "Shanghai Postal Employees Association" there has been developed a public discussion of the subject of air-mail and passenger transport in China which should ultimately be of benefit to all parties concerned, the Chinese Government as well as private interests which are assisting the government in this important work. As an example of the interest which the Shanghai Postal Employees Association has been taking in the new air-mail service, we publish the following letter written in reply to an editorial on the subject which appeared in *The Review* on Dec. 21.

SHANGHAI POSTAL EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

Shanghai, 27th December, 1929.

The Editor,
The China Weekly Review,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

We always appreciate your sympathetic attitude towards China, but, in your issue of the 21st instant, we are surprised to read an article entitled "The Chinese Airplane Squabble and Some Other Things", which, we regret to say, is a misrepresentation of the facts. We therefore hope that you would kindly issue a correction to avoid any possible misunderstanding.

The main object of this Association is to uphold the Postal Service. The Air Mail Service is one which, we wish to promote, so we are not at all opposed to foreign co-operation with our government in the inauguration of an air transportation service. But it is against the unfairly termed contract that we have protested. It is apparent that the contract between the China National Aviation Corporation and the American Aviation Exploration Co. was made solely for the benefit of foreign interests. The following analysis of the contract will, at least serve to explain why the Shanghai Postal Employees Association and the Shanghai Postal Labor Union have recently clamored for the cancellation of this unjust contract in their endeavor to save the Postal Service from bankruptcy and not as reactionary and radical intrigues against China's progress as alleged in your article.

The contract guarantees the daily flying of 3,000 miles at the rate of Gold $1.50, 2.25, 3.75, 4.50 or above per mile according to the carrying capacity of the airplane. Even in the case of the smallest airplane, the daily remuneration would be Gold $4.500—, or $1,642,500,—per annum (Mex. dollars 4 millions more). A review of the Postal Statistics during the last 18 years goes to show that the number of ordinary letters posted in China was 10 millions in the year 1911 and gradually rose to 40 million in the year 1926, which is the highest figure ever recorded. Since 1926, the figure has decreased owing to the unsettled political conditions. Even if ¾ of these 40 million ordinary letters should in future be sent per air mail, the aggregate postage realised would only be Mex. $4,000,000 per year, which is barely sufficient to cover the remuneration. However, this supposition could hardly become a fact. From a postal point of view, air mail service would never be so wonderfully developed during the next 10 years,—the duration of the contract. It is estimated that the loss of revenue the Postal Service will suffer will run to four million dollars for each of the ten years. What a tremendous loss it is.

In the same contract, Article 12 Section 3 further reads "For the purpose of this contract, the air mail receipt shall be calculated by multiplying the number of pounds of air mail carried by the Company by 40 (as the average number of letters per pound), and this multiplied by the air mail rate per letter". Thus it can be seen that if 40 is taken as the average number of letters per pound, the unit of letter weight would be TEN GRAMMES, which is inconsistent with the unit of letter weight adopted by the Post Office, 20 GRAMMES, as stipulated in the International Postal Union. Furthermore, when the contract was signed, only the question of letter mail was taken into consideration, leaving out newspapers, parcels, etc., which ought to have been dealt with in the contract in order to make it "A Perfect Air Mail Contract". This omission has given rise to grave suspicion on the part of postal authorities, for the Postal Administration would, if called upon to pay transportation charges to the Company for all categories of mails carried by airplane at the uniform rate specified above, without making discrimination between letters and newspapers or between newspapers and parcels, suffer incalculable pecuniary losses on the ground that the postal air tariff is not uniform but varies with each and every category of mail matter and parcels.

The Secretary.

(Signature Illegible)

This letter is interesting in that it presents frankly the views of the Chinese postal employes, based upon information which they have obtained, or has been supplied to them, regarding the allegedly detrimental effects of the contract entered into with the American aviation interests, which contract undoubtedly received thorough consideration by the officials of the National Government prior to its legal ratification by the highest authorities in Nanking. Then in addition to the letter received by *The Review* there also have appeared in the foreign daily newspapers in Shanghai numerous communications by representatives of foreign aviation interests which likewise have contributed to a more complete knowledge of a subject, which, while fairly well understood abroad, is practically new to China In the previous discussion of this subject which appeared in these columns on December 21, reference was made to figures presented by Ernest B. Price, chairman of China Airways, Inc., showing that charges made for the transport of mail in China compare favorably with charges made in the United States and elsewhere. As a matter of fact the comparative figures presented by Mr. Price show-

ed that while China is paying a minimum of G.$2.40 a pound for the transport of mail between Shanghai and Hankow, that the United States Government is paying a minimum of G.$3 a pound for much shorter distances. It was also stated in the same connection that it was inevitable that the new air-mail service in China should be costly at the beginning, which is nothing more than a repetition of the experiences of other countries. It has been necessary in America as well as Europe for governments to subsidize the air-transport lines at the beginning, but experience has shown that they can be made self-supporting after the public has been educated to the use of the new method of mail and passenger transport. That the public in China can be educated to the use of air-transport is shown in the fact that the amount of mail carried between Shanghai and Hankow has increased from 11 pounds the first week to more than 1,000 pounds a week within the space of one month. From the standpoint of passengers carried an even better showing has been made despite the fact that a considerable number of passengers carried have been government officials for whom no charge was made.

It was also explained in our previous consideration of this subject that the Curtiss-Wright-Robertson airplane interests did not send their representatives to China through accident. They were invited to come to China upon the definite solicitation of the National Government and after arrival here, following thorough consideration, a contract was signed for the inauguration of air-mail transportation over certain definite routes, Shanghai-Nanking-Hankow, Hankow-Canton and Nanking-Peiping. In order to facilitate the operation of the new enterprise a Chinese Government corporation was formed which was headed by Sun Fo, Minister of Railways but, as stated, Sun Fo shortly afterwards resigned from the presidency of the corporation and Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications was appointed in his place. The public never has been informed regarding the reasons for these changes in the presidency of the company, but it was shortly after this that the American interests announced a suspension of the service. The suspension, however, was only for one day, because the trouble, whatever it may have been, was adjusted and the service resumed. In the midst of these complications, another element entered the controversy in the person of Capt. W. R. Henderson, the agent in China for the Stinson Corporation, another American company which manufactures an airplane known as the "Stinson-Detroiter". Capt. Henderson's letter to the Shanghai foreign newspapers cast considerable light upon the mystery for in his communication he explained that at the same time that the Chinese Government had made its contract with the Curtiss-Wright-Robertson airplane interests, that the Minister of Communications had placed an order for a number of "Stinson-Detroiter" airplanes which were placed in service on the same route, and thus in competition with the airplanes operated by another branch of the Government which was functioning through a cooperative agreement with the Curtiss-Wright-Robertson interests. The apparent purpose of Capt. Henderson's letter was to show that the airplanes which he is selling to the Ministry of Communications, may be operated at lower cost than the planes which the rival American concern is using. He also explained that he had taught a number of Chinese aviators the art of flying and argued that the use of Chinese aviators was more economical than the employment of foreign aviators, all of which is probably true.

The public could not be expected to understand all of the figures pertaining to costs of operation presented by rival American airplane manufacturing interests, but newspaper readers did realize that something was wrong somewhere when two different branches of the Chinese Government began operating competing air-services over routes where none had existed before. Strongly it was suspected that the Minister of Communications, for political or other reasons, did not approve of the contract which the Government had entered into with the Curtiss-Wright-Robertson interests and was determined to force them out of the field in favor of a service which he had organized himself. This apparently was the reason for Sun Fo's resignation for he apparently had no desire to participate in the ridiculous spectacle presented by two branches of the Government operating competing air-services over routes which could not be expected to make one service pay dividends for a considerable period of time. Whether the allegations made in the letter of the Chinese Postal Employees Association, are correct, we are not in a position to say due to the fact that we are not experts in this field of activity. But on the face of things it would appear to be unreasonable to base conclusions upon an experience of only two months. As for the claims of the rival American companies from the standpoint of operation costs, the way out of this would seem to be through a division of territory. If the Minister of Communications believes, or has been led to believe that he can operate his own service more cheaply than that operated by China Airways, Inc., the way to prove it would seem to be, not through competition on the same route, but through a division of territory that would permit each service to develop independently. If, after a fair trial, it is found that the service conducted by the Ministry of Communications makes a better showing, then it should not be difficult to induce the China Airways, Inc. to revise its contract. Obviously the Curtiss-Wright-Robertson airplane interests do not wish to follow a policy that would prove embarrassing to the Chinese Government, but on the other hand they must make their service pay dividends otherwise they cannot continue in business. They have demonstrated their faith in the future of commercial aviation in China by signing a contract to loan the Chinese Government the sum of G.$1,000,000 for the purpose of developing air-ports and an aviation school and in addition have offered to accept the Government's notes covering deficits in the air-mail service until it can be placed on a paying basis. Under the contract arrangement the Chinese Postal Administration does not have to expend any cash whatever, further than that actually received for the postage on the mail carried—which of course, is paid by the public which uses the service. The Post Office receives its regular postage on all letters dispatched by air-mail and only pays over to the operating company the amount derived from the sale of air-mail stamps; hence the only expense incurred by the Post Office is the clerk hire

necessary for the actual handling of mail sent by the new service. Furthermore, China Airways, Inc., only receives payment for actual flying done, hence the allegation of the Postal Employees Association pertaining to possible losses cannot be a correct approximation. At the present time the service is only being operated between Shanghai and Hankow, hence payment only is made for the distance covered and in the event adverse weather prevents operation, the loss is on the company, not the Post Office.

As stated in the opening paragraph of this discussion, the Chinese Postal Employees Association is to be commended for its interest in this subject for it is only through public discussion that the problem can be worked out satisfactorily for all parties concerned. There are many other phases of the postal service in China that might also receive the attention of the Chinese Employes Association, particularly the matter of exorbitant salaries paid to foreign postal officials connected with the service. There are a number of foreign officials connected with the Chinese Postal service who receive salaries approximately double the salaries paid to postal employes in the United States who perform similar service. Outside of the Postmaster-General there isn't an official connected with the U. S. postal service who receives a salary in excess of G.$7,000 a year, while in China there are several foreign officials who receive salaries in excess of G.$1,000 monthly and in addition they are provided with free houses, home leave and an allowance for servant-hire. Another phase of the Chinese postal service which would merit the serious attention of the Chinese Postal Employees Association is the matter of exorbitant charges for the transportation of newspapers, particularly the Chinese newspapers, which prevents these important organs of public information from extending their circulations throughout the country. While the Chinese Government is exerting every possible effort to bring about political unification, the Chinese Post Office is handicapping the development of unified political thought by trying to earn a profit on the transportation of newspapers which in most countries are carried at cost. Obviously a Postal Service should be operated on the basis of service to the public, and not on the basis of a profit-making institution.

But to get back to the question of the air-mail service, the important point should not be overlooked, which is that opportunity is now presented through cooperation with foreign interests for the rapid development of aviation in China. While neighboring countries such as Japan and Soviet Russia have made great strides in air-development in recent years, China has practically stood still. Chinese pilots are just as capable as aviators in other countries, which fact has been demonstrated by the exploits of the Chinese young men who have studied aviation abroad. The trouble has been the lack of training facilities for aviators in China. Japan faced a similar problem, but Japan learned to fly through the employment of foreign instructors. China has expended millions of dollars in the purchase of airplanes, but practically nothing in the training of aviators. The development, through foreign cooperation of the air-mail service offers China an opportunity for rapid aviation development that should in a brief space of years place this country on a par with Japan and Soviet Russia. But, as stated, it cannot be done if the Government permits petty politics to becloud the issue and worse, discourages and embarrasses foreign interests which have indicated a desire to be of assistance!

Has China's Position in Manchuria Been Weakened?

C. WALTER YOUNG, author of a recent book, "International Relations in Manchuria," who probably has the best technical knowledge possessed by any American regarding the treaty position of China, Japan and Russia in the Three Eastern Provinces, is of the opinion that Russian prestige and influence has been enhanced as a result of the recent complications between China and the Soviet. In an interview which occupied two full columns in the *Japan Advertiser* of December 24, Mr. Young expressed the belief that the preliminary Russo-Chinese protocol signed at Habarovsk on December 22 "is not in any sense a solution of the issues between the two nations. All fundamental issues are still open and some new ones, that of indemnities for example, have been introduced. The questions of commercial relations and real guarantees for the observance of the terms of the agreement have been left to the coming conference between the two." Continuing Mr. Young declared that if Article V (See *The Review* for December 28, Page 135) was correctly reported, "the bilateral signature to the unilateral statement of the Soviet Government on May 21, 1929, clearly indicates the *imposition of the will of the Soviet upon the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.*" He stated that the underlying political differences which caused the C.E.R. dispute, which have in no sense been settled by the protocol, are bound to remain the same in the future. In summing up the general results of the controversy, Mr. Young enumerated six points: (1) The general weakening of the Chinese position and policy in regard to the railway; (2) the great strengthening of the Russian position, prestige and influence in Manchuria as demonstrated by the terms of the preliminary protocol, and also included in this category is the "subtle but legally irresponsible" influence which the Soviet has established over the Buriat Mongols in the Barga District; (3) the apparently changed relations between Mukden and Nanking, which at the beginning of the conflict had been strengthened, but now apparently Nanking's influence, due to internal troubles south of the Great Wall, has been weakened; (4) the exchange of envoys between General Chang Hsueh-liang at Mukden and Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi indicated a possible strengthening of their relations; (5) the disparity and dangerous friction which the C.E.R. dispute had revealed between Chang Hsueh-liang and Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, the latter being head of the Kirin Government and leader of the so-called "old Manchurian" clique; (6) the rapproachement between Russia and Japan, which apparently had begun last May at the inception of the Sino-Russian

conflict and had since become stronger.

Aside from the foregoing points pertaining to Chinese domestic politics, which are largely matters of speculation, there is little questioning the fact that Mr. Young believes that China's position from a nationalistic standpoint has been weakened in Manchuria as a result of the Sino-Russian trouble and ensuing terms of settlement. Of these points the three most important are, China's weakened position and policy in regard to the railway, Russia's strengthened position, prestige and influence in Manchuria and the rapprochement between the Soviet and Japan. The question of the extent of Japan's rapproachement with Russia is the most difficult of analysis. While it is true that the Japanese press, particularly newspapers in Manchuria such as the *Manchuria Daily News* organ of the South Manchuria Railway, published at Dairen, openly supported the Russians, this does not mean that the Japanese were unitedly on the Russian side. While Japan's refusal to associate herself with America, Great Britain, France, Italy and the other Powers in the dispatching of notes to China and Russia on the question of violation of the Kellogg Pact, has been interpreted as support of the Russian side, it might also be interpreted from the standpoint that Japan did not wish to encourage any international investigation or other moves in Manchuria which might be invoked later on in the case of a Sino-Japanese crisis in the same region. Japan always has opposed any outside interference in her own affairs in Manchuria, hence might with equal logic oppose outside intervention into Sino-Russian affairs in the same region. Japan has constantly opposed the unification of Manchuria with the rest of China; has constantly advocated that Manchuria should be permitted to handle its own diplomatic affairs with Japan; and in accordance with these policies, constantly advocated that the Sino-Russian trouble should be settled by Mukden directly with Moscow without reference to the wishes of the Central Government at Nanking. But while a considerable section of the Japanese press supported the Russians, there is no questioning the fact that the Japanese military and industrial elements are seriously worried over the increase of Soviet influence and prestige in North Manchuria, the reason being obvious for an increase in Soviet prestige means an intensification of communistic intrigue in South Manchuria, Korea and in Japan proper. The enlistment of thousands of so-called Korean communists in the Soviet Red army and their active use in the Soviet military campaign against China, constituted a most dangerous Red gesture toward Japanese control in Korea. There were serious anti-Japanese student riots in Seoul during the latter stages of the Sino-Russian crisis, resulting on one occasion in the arrest by the Japanese police of more than 900 Korean students. A *Nippon Dempo* dispatch in the Japan Advertiser dated December 4 stated that the students riots had spread all over Korea resulting in hundreds of additional arrests and that handbills had been generally circulated denouncing Japan's colonization methods and advocating independence for Korea. A *Reuter* dispatch from Tokyo on Dec. 26 stated that 180 Korean students in Tokyo had been arrested because of their connection with the Korean student riots, the dispatch stating that "the student affair had developed into one of political character *under direction of a society of, Communist tendency.*" The Japanese were, and are, between two fires in Manchuria and while, as a matter of expediency the Japanese Government may have considered it advisable to enter into some kind of secret agreement with the Soviet Government, whereby the Soviets were given a certain measure of diplomatic and propaganda support, this does not mean that Japan and Russia are likely to remain friends in Manchuria. The Japanese are afraid of two things in Manchuria: the increasing political and economic strength of the Chinese and the increasing political and military strength and prestige of the Soviets. The Japanese knew all too well that if the Chinese won out on the C.E.R. controversy that Japan's position in South Manchuria would be the next objective of Chinese attack, hence in the face of the two dangers while maintaining an outwardly neutral attitude the Japanese Government apparently decided that it would be better to make a secret deal with the Russians *against* the Chinese, rather than assist the Chinese against the Russians. The reason for this was that the Japanese bureaucracy in South Manchuria had sufficient influence in Tokyo to prevent the Japanese Government from making concessions which would have been necessary in order to bring about a rapprochement between the Chinese and Japanese Governments. The suicide of Mr. Saburi, the Japanese Minister, shortly following his appointment (See The Review for Dec. 28, Page 133) was closely connected with the Manchurian situation, as also was the recent attempt of the Japanese Government to force the "die-hard" minister Obata on the Nanking Government.

Looking at the Manchurian situation from the standpoint of the National Government, it probably is correct to say that Nanking has not yet had sufficient time to appraise the situation, further than to give nominal approval of peace moves which have been made by the Mukden Government. After vainly trying to bring about a peaceful solution of the trouble through the friendly mediation of the German Government, Nanking finally told Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to go ahead and make the best deal possible in the circumstances, Nanking embarassment being due to the outbreak of civil war with the so-called "Reorganizationists," which occupied the entire attention and resources of the Central Government. Russia, of course took full advantage of this situation and immediately launched a military drive into the Barga District of Heilungkiang province and into the eastern section of Kirin province that for barbarity and ferocity has not been equalled in Far Eastern politics since the Boxer Rebellion. While the National Government has not yet issued a report regarding the conditions covered in the Sino-Russian protocol agreed upon at the Habarovsk conference, several reports have appeared in the Chinese newspapers which probably approximate the truth. The *Sin Wan Pao* on Dec. 28 published a report from Harbin which stated that the protocol contained eight conditions as follows:

1—To restore the original conditions of the C.E.R. of July 10, 1929.

2—The Soviet will reappoint a Soviet manager and

vice-manager who will take office immediately and furthermore that the Soviet position on the Board of Directors will also be restored.

3—Both countries shall withdraw their armies thirty miles back from the frontier and suspend all military activities as soon as the protocol is signed.

4—Both countries shall release all prisoners within two weeks of the signing of the agreement and political culprits shall be deported outside the national boundaries.

5—Manchuria shall permit the restoration of the Soviet Consulates and government-owned commercial organs before the holding of the formal conference.

6—Communication between Europe and Asia shall be restored within one month.

7—Employes on the C.E.R. shall be confined to Chinese and Soviet citizens and "white" Russians employed by the Chinese administration after the Sino-Russian break shall be discharged.

8—A formal conference shall be convened within seven months.

This report in the *Sin Wan Pao* stated that while the foregoing had been signed in Mukden that the question of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Chinese territory on the western front (Barga district), and the question of policing of the railway had not been fixed. The *Shun Pao*, another leading Chinese newspaper in Shanghai, published a report from Nanking the same day stating that Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had announced that a report had been received from Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang at Mukden giving an outline of the terms agreed upon and stating that all Chinese consulates in Russia shall be restored immediately Dr. Wang was quoted as stating that Nanking had approved of the foregoing and that the Chinese Legation in Moscow also would be "restored" shortly afterwards. Regarding the reciprocal release of prisoners, Dr. Wang stated that those who had not been convicted in court would be released, but that those convicted by the courts should have "suitable proceedings" before they could be freed. In addition to this report the *China Times*, another leading Shanghai Chinese newspaper on December 30 published an editorial review of the Sino-Russian situation stating that the Sino-Russian protocol contained ten articles, according to a report made public by the Soviet Government, but according to a report from Nanking, it was stated that the Sino-Russian conference actually did not close until Dec. 25 and that no report had been received from Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang regarding the results of the conference. In view of this situation the *China Times* was of opinion that "it was impossible to believe the provisions circulated in the foreign press are absolutely true." Continuing the paper expressed the opinion that a study of the situation indicated that the protocol contained the following five conditions:

(1) A formal conference between China and the Soviet will be opened in Moscow on Jan. 25, 1930.

(p) The Soviet chairman and vice-chairman of the C.E.R. have reached Mukden and will resume office shortly.

(3) The Soviet employes of the C.E.R. who were dismissed by the Chinese Administration after July 10 will be permitted to resume their positions.

(4) Soviet citizens arrested by the Chinese authorities and Chinese arrested by the Soviet authorities are to be released.

(5) Chinese and Soviet troops are to be withdrawn from the frontier.

In commenting on the foregoing terms the editor of the *China Times* said, "We can see that China, because of her desire to maintain peace, has consented to everything. Firstly, China agreed to the Russian suggestion that the formal conference should be held in Moscow instead of Harbin as China wished. Secondly, nothing has been said in the protocol about the action of the Russians in carrying on their Red propaganda along the railway. Thirdly, when the preliminary conference was being held at Habarovsk, the Russians continued their military activities despite the conference. Since the beginning of the conflict a total of more than 300 kilometers of Chinese territory was invaded and the Chinese authorities expended a total of $42,000,000 on defense measures against the Soviet military invasion. However, nothing was said in the preliminary conference about these losses. Moreover the Soviet Government is helping the Barga Mongols to declare their independence of Chinese authority and has assisted them in organizing a republic. The Foreign Office at Nanking and the Mukden Government cannot deny the fact that they have not considered the situation seriously enough and have made such mistakes in the preliminary conference. It is hoped that our Government will give close attention to the study of the Russian problem so as to regain our lost rights and sovereignty in the Sino-Russian Conference to be held in Moscow on Jan. 25 of this year."

On Dec. 29, the *Miu Kno J h Pao* in Nanking published the following official report of the National Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the subject of the Chinese Eastern Railway controversy, this translation being from the *North-China Daily News* of Dec. 31:

1. During the past three or four years, the Soviet Government carried on extensive propaganda in this country. This activity was rapidly spreading from day to day.

On May 27 this year, the local authority of the Three Eastern Provinces discovered further evidence of their activity in the form of documents containing record of a meeting held in the Harbin Consulate to discuss plans for the overthrow of the Chinese Government and the destruction of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The relation between China and Russia thus became most awkward, which, no doubt, was entirely owing to the Soviet government's illegal propaganda activity.

2. In view of the fact that the territorial contiguity of the two countries gives rise to much traffic and commerce, which need to be regulated, and in order to prevent the further spreading of Red propaganda, and to regularize the political and economic relation between the two countries, the Minister of Foreign Affairs prepared a memorandum containing practical measures to enforce adequately the terms of Sino-Russian Treaties (of 1924).

This memorandum, the Minister of Foreign Affairs submitted personally to the Chairman of the State Council (General Chiang Kai-shek), then in Peking conferring with Generals Chang Hsueh-liang and Yen Hsi-shan on July 10. Both the Chairman, Generals Chang and Yen agreed that the proposals in the memorandum should be communicated to the Soviet Government at an opportune moment.

3. But on July 10, the authority of the Three Eastern Provinces, mindful of the plot indicated in the documents obtained in the Harbin Consulate raid, and with a view to crush the plot in its infancy, had already taken action against the Chinese Eastern Railway and other Soviet offices.

The incident was thus precipitated. Our Government, however, with the usual good intention immediately prepared proposals to be made to the Soviet Government for a peaceful solution of the problem on hand. It was in the same spirit of peace that our Government answered the ultimatum of Soviet Russia of July 13, which contained many misstated facts.

When the second ultimatum was sent to us on July 17 by Soviet Russia, rejecting our proposal to negotiate, recalling all their representatives and breaking all relations and communication, our Government forthwith issued a manifesto to the different Powers, explaining the facts of the case and declaring our peaceful intention. This was also done with a view to bringing Soviet Russia to a reasonable understanding of the situation.

b. As our original aim was to prevent Soviet Russia from making further propaganda and as the Chinese Eastern Railway had already been taken over for the moment, thereby depriving Soviet Russia of a base of operation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs advised the Government in a confidential despatch to make preparation for border defence on one hand, and on the other hand to provide relief measures for Chinese citizens residing in Russian territory, as Soviet Russia had no intention of settling the incident, and, on our part, there was no avenue open to us to approach them for negotiation. Our stand, as it has always been, was to seek a peaceful solution and to avoid by all means any war measure.

5. The Soviet Consul at Harbin gave us to understand that the Soviet Government had expressed their willingness to settle this incident with China without the mediation of any third country. Yet nothing further was heard from him. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs then instructed the Chinese Minister in Germany, General Chiang Tso-ping to approach Russia for negotiation for settlement by mediation. This also failed on account of the insincerity of Soviet Russia.

6. Then the land, naval and air forces of Soviet Russia made repeated attacks on our northern borders. Thereupon, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued successively two manifestoes to the signatories of the Anti-War Pact, declaring that the Chinese Government, having due respect for the Anti-War Pact, was ready to commence direct negotiation with Russia and was also making preparation to present the case in the League of Nations.

7. On the afternoon of December 2, the Ministry received Notes from the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Holland and other signatories of the Anti-War Pact, requesting China and Russia to settle immediately their dispute by peaceful means as according to the second article of the Anti-War. On the same day the Ministry received a telegram from the authority of the Three Eastern Provinces, explaining the difficulty that they were facing and informing the Ministry that they had already commenced negotiation with Russia in the direction indicated by the Central Government; and that the Soviet Government had already consented to recommend a new manager and a new vice-manager, and had also declared its willingness to carry out strictly the terms of the Sino-Russian Treaties (of 1924). The telegram concluded by asking the Ministry to grant them permission to proceed with the negotiation.

The Central Government, taking into consideration the situation inside as well as outside, which all pointed to the benefit of a speedy settlement of the dispute, granted the authority of the Three Eastern Provinces permission to proceed with the negotiation and appointed Tsai Yuen-sen as its official representative.

This practically completes the story to the present with the exception of news reports from Harbin stating that the new Soviet manager Mr. Rudy and vice-manager, Mr. Denissoff had returned to Harbin from the Mukden conference and had assumed their positions in the C.E.R. administration building in Harbin and that the first meeting of the Board of Directors had been held on the afternoon of Monday, Dec. 30 and that Rudy had formally taken over control on Tuesday, Dec. 31. Another report from *The Review's* correspondent on Dec. 31 stated that the Soviet prisoners who had been confined in the Sungbei internment camp at Harbin since last July had been released. These reports, naturally were nothing more than the routine carrying out of the Sino-Russian preliminary protocol, hence were not of special significance, but in addition to these reports there have been others which are of paramount significance from the standpoint of future conditions in Harbin and on the C.E.R., one report being to the effect that Fan Chi-kwan, Chinese manager of the railway who has been functioning since the ousting of the Soviet officials last summer, had discharged 600 Chinese railway guards, explaining his action on the grounds that they were no longer necessary owing to the "peaceful settlement" of the dispute. There was also another, but unconfirmed report, that Mr. Fan had resigned his position on the railway. Probably of greatest significance, however, was an authentic report from Harbin stating that on the night (Thursday, Dec. 26) of the arrival of the train carrying the Soviet officials to Harbin, that several thousand Soviet citizens, carrying red flags and shouting and singing had collected at the Harbin railway station to welcome the Soviet officials. The crowd was so dense at the station that several persons were injured, one seriously, and when the Chinese police attempted to restore order that a gang of Soviet citizens overpowered the Chinese guards, took away their rifles and in violation of the Chinese martial law regulations had paraded through the foreign or "Pristan" section of Harbin singing Soviet revolutionary songs. The next morning the Chief of the Kirin police bureau in Harbin "invited" the Soviet Vice-Consul, Mr. Kokorin to the police headquarters and warned him against the action of the Soviet citizens in Harbin in violating the Chinese martial law regulations The Chinese authorities explained to the Soviet official that the Chinese police had decided to make no arrests owing to their desire not to do anything that might disrupt the negotiations at Mukden. A further report from Harbin stated that the Chinese authorities in Harbin had forbidden the local Chinese and Russian newspapers from publishing the text of the Sino-Russian protocol which had been signed at Habarovsk. Further reports of considerable significance which were circulated by the official *Kuo Min* news agency stated that an arrangement had been made between the Chinese and Russian authorities whereby the Russians consented to release Gen. Liang Chung-chia, Chinese military commander at Manchouli who had been taken prisoner by the Soviet authorities when Manchouli and Chalainor had been occupied by the Red troops, in exchange for the Chinese agreement to release the thirty-nine Soviet citizens who had been arrested at the time of the raid on the Soviet Consulate in Harbin last May. These prisoners had been convicted in the Harbin court on the charge of plotting against the peace and security of the Chinese state and had been sentenced to terms ranging from three to eight years in jail.

SITUATION IN THE BARGA DISTRICT

Of direct interest in connection with the Sino-Russian situation on the C.E.R. were reports from Nanking and Mukden dealing with this subject, the most important being a report in the *Sin Wan Pao* from Nanking on December 31, which quoted Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as declaring that the Na-

tional Government "had decided to take mighty and drastic movements against the independence movement of the Young Mongols in the Barga District."

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN BARGA AND SOVIET RUSSIA

(China Times, Dec. 26)

News dispatches from Mukden on December 21 said that the independence movement of the Mongol Young Men's Party is becoming more serious. Their uniforms and insignia are red and their commanding officers are mostly Soviet citizens. Dispatches from Harbin stated that the Consular body is interested in the affair and the Japanese consul had appointed a delegate to investigate true conditions. According to above reports, the agitation of the Soviet is evident. When China and the Soviet were preparing a formal conference the disturbance of the Mongols occured at Hailar. Since the fall of Manchuli and Chalainer, Hailar has become a strategic town in Chinese military movements. Regarding the latest military reports, the first defense line of the Chinese army on the C.E.R. is at Mientuho, the second at Hingan Range and the third at Pokotu. It was evident the army was retreating. It is unquestionable that military movements were greatly hampered. With regard to international communication, Hailar is situated on the C.E.R. When peace between China and Russia is accomplished and the Mongols in Hailar are not suppressed, the traffic cannot be restored. At that time, the responsibility of resuming traffic will rest upon China. It is anticipated the diplomatic body will lodge protests if international communication is not restored. Therefore it is essential to pay great attention to the affair. Communications between Hailar and Urga are open. Travel may be made by either carriages or motor cars. If the disturbance is not suppressed quickly Barga would surely connect with Outer Mongolia. We recall that the Mongols took advantage of the revolution in 1911 and declared their independence. It was intended to organize a republic including Outer and Inner Mongolia. The situation at Suiyuan, Chahar and Jehol was very unsteady. Luckily the Suiyuan General prevented the southward invasion of the Mongols on one hand and convened a conference of Mongol Banners on the other. Princes of Inner Mongolia were invited to the conference and they were told of the critical situation. The latter changed their mind and severed with Outer Mongolia. Thus Outer Mongolia changed its independence to autonomy with foreign assistance. Now it has been influenced by Soviet Russia and has enforced the Soviet system for nearly seven years. The Soviet frequently agitated Outer Mongolia to invade Barga. She will also agitate a union of Inner and Outer Mongolia. If their dream of organzing a Mongolian Republic becomes true, it will severely affect the Chinese frontiers. Besides, it will become an invisible danger of China proper.

According to the vernacular and foreign news dispatches, it is unquestionable that Soviet Russia is agitating the young Mongols and supporting them with arms and munitions. Her wilful desire is evident. But according to the latest correspondence from Harbin, about 1,000 Mongol cavalry of the Peace Preservation Corps suddenly raided Hailar from Inner Mongolia on December 2 and drove away the Chinese troops. They occupied the town and declared their independence. The latter are in serious relations with the Young Men's Party. The so-called independence is the movement of a part of malcontent princes, who intend to establish their own influence, while the Young Men's Party is depending on Soviet assistance and would have a death struggle with the princes. If it is true, the inside dissention of Barga is still serious but the disturbance may be easily suppressed. Because we may utilize the opportunity, mediate between them and depreciate their influences. It is easy to bribe princes with vanity titles and positions. But we cannot neglect or minimize the Young Men's Party, because its organization is systematic, orderly and tactical and is entirely influenced by the Soviet. The National Government should immediately publish the plots of Soviet Russia to the world and lodge a strong protest against the Soviet movement. While the Chinese people should rise and support the State, to prevent the red conflagration and to eliminate outside intrusion. It is vital to protect the peace of the Far East, which is the most essential movement at present.

HAILAR AND THE MONGOLS

(Sin Wan Pao, Dec. 27)

It is worthwhile to pay great attention to the Mongol disturbances in Hailar. Latest report says the Mongols have organized a government there. The situation in Urga has not been corrected although a long time has elapsed since the Soviet established its influence. Now another disturbing organ has been added. It is hopeless a adjust Mongolian affairs. Besides, disturbances of the Mongols do not simply concern the union of China but greatly concern foreign affairs. Though the Mongols announced their movement was voluntary, as matter of fact, they were agitated and inspired by Soviet Russia. Not only their funds and arms were supplied by the Soviet, but Red officers commanded their movements. It is a serious situation that the Soviet instigated the Mongols disturbances during this time when the Sino-Soviet negotiation were proceeding. Pretending negotiation and suspending intrusion to restore her interests on one hand, and silently monopolizing the situation on the other to carry her true intrusion. Alas! Prospects of the frontier are very dark. As to foreign affairs, Mongolia does not concern Russia only. There is another malcontent nation watching for its opportunity. Formerly the disturbance was in Urga, which is far away from China, and conditions were simple. Now the disturbance is moving close to North Manchuria and conditions are more complicated. The malcontent nation is glad to hold the opportunity. If the northern border is not well protected, the situation is very dangerous. Tactics of self defense must be to carefully protect the frontier and prevent complications. Otherwise if the fuse is placed there and disturbance frequently happens, it may incite serious trouble at any time. It is hoped the authorities will decide definite tactics quickly, Either to suppress disturbances with military power or to solve the question thoroughly in the formal Sino-Russian conference. It should not be considered as another question and neglected.

New System of Handling "Foreign" Affairs in Shanghai

Important changes have been made by the Chinese authorities of Shanghai regarding the handling of "foreign" affairs. Acting on instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu was abolished at the end of the year and the City Government of Greater Shanghai simultaneously gave notice that hereafter the following procedure would be adopted:

1. That the Commissioner of Public Safety for Greater Shanghai shall be given the power to deal with matters involving the protection of foreigners, to grant *huchao* to travel in the interior, and to look after the interests of foreigners who go to the interior to engage in missionary work and that the same official shall also be charged with the responsibility of investigating cases of naturalization and denaturalization, and the granting of *huchao* to Chinese intending to go abroad to travel or to study;

2. That the Commissioner of Social Affairs, shall deal with cases involving commercial contracts, agreements, etc., and with matters involving foreigners enjoying extraterritorial rights who intend to purchase merchandise from the interior provinces;

3. That the Commissioner of Lands shall be held responsible for the measurement of lands, the examination of title deeds, etc;

4. That the Commissioner of Harbor Affairs shall deal with matters involving the conservancy of the Whangpoo River, the Soochow Creek, and other waterways, the construction of embankments and other harbor affairs; and

5. The Commissioner of Finance shall be responsible for handling finances and collections.

The Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Gen. Chang Chun, requested the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to notify the Consular Body of these decisions.

The pass-port office, it was announced would remain in its present quarters for the time being, so as to facilitate applicants. The whole staff has been retained and no change was made, except that the office is now under control of the Bureau of Public Safety.

The Bureau of Public Safety at the same time issued a notification that all ex-Russian subjects, Soviet Russians, Nationals of non-treaty powers, and those without nationality in Shanghai, were required to apply for renewal of their registration certificates as soon as the old ones had expired.

The Recall of an American Consul

(China Critic for Dec. 25, 1929)

Another unpleasant case involving an American Consul and Senior Consul's Deputy has arisen in the Shanghai Provisional Court. This is set forth in a protest lodged with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang and the Bureau for Foreign Affairs by the Reorganisation Committee of Commercial Bodies. According to the protest, Mr. Harry E. Stevens, the consul concerned, sitting with a judge in the Provisional Court acted beyond his authority and violated the judicial rights of China. The Committee has filed this protest upon the receipt of a letter from the Native Bankers' Guild, as the defendant in the case is one of its members.

On the afternoon of December 12 the case of Andersen, Meyer and Company, an American firm, vs. Zung Tse-hsoong, manager of the Hung Lung Native Bank, was heard at the criminal appeal court. The defendant was unable to attend because he had returned to Ningpo, on account of the death of his employer, and had been taken ill himself. His lawyer received a telegram to that effect on December 11, and on the following afternoon, applied to the court for a remand and requested it to ask the district court in Ningpo to confirm the statement of his client. The court then ordered that the defendant report his return within seven days in order to enable the court to set a date for the hearing of the case. The court further agreed to request the court in Ningpo to confirm or deny the statement of the defendant. The American Consul, acting as the Senior Consul's Deputy, abruptly ordered that the defendant be taken into custody by the police upon his arrival and that without his sanction he be not released on bail.

The action of the American Consul is contrary to the Article 4 of the Sino-American Treaty of the 29th Year of Emperor Kwang Sui. As the Committee rightly says, "such an encroachment upon our judicial rights should not be tolerated, especially at this time when we are endeavoring to abolish extraterritoriality." The Committee requests that the American authorities recall Mr. Stevens and that the lawsuit be suspended until this problem is settled. While we do not hesitate to agree with the Committee on the proposed recall of the offending consul, we cannot see why the case should be postponed on account of the fault of the Senor Consul's Deputy. A postponement would only mean a delay of justice which is hardly fair to either of the litigants. If the plaintiff were in the right, he should be given redress as speedily as possible: if the defendant were not at fault, he should be relieved of all anxiety attendant upon legal proceedings in an equally speedy manner. The personal position of Mr. Stevens should in no way affect the merit of the case and its claim of the court's prompt attention, It was not the fault of the plaintiff or the defenden that he exceeded his authority, and there can be no reason why either of the two parties should be made to suffer any unnecessary delay.

The case of Mr. Stevens himself, however, merits serious consideration. This is not the first time that a Senior Consul's Deputy has had the temerity to ignore the Court. According to the Rendition Agreement, a Senior Consul's Deputy may sit with a Chinese judge in a case involving a foreign firm. Under no circumstances is he authorised to give orders to the court police. It has frequently happened that the police have carried out orders of the deputies even against the wishes of the court, and each time the Chinese Government has failed to receive a satisfactory explanation of such unwarranted action. This practice is a direct interference with the function of the Court and a hindrance to the course of justice which all fair-minded foreigners would unhesitatingly deplore.

The foreign press in China has often taken upon itself the task of criticising the Chinese authorities for failing to observe various treaties, and yet it has never uttered one word of censure on the repeated failure of the deputies to observe the terms of the Rendition Agreement. Any treaty inimical to China's welfare is considered by the foreign press as a sacred document; any agreement even of a limited scope which is favorable to this country is regarded as a scrap of paper to be discarded at will by the foreign consuls.

The action of Mr. Stevens which has aroused no comment in the foreign press only serves to strengthen the case of the Chinese against the principle of allowing foreign consuls to sit in cases heard in the Provisional Court. This is embodied in one of the chief demands which the Chinese delegates have presented at the recent conferences on the reorganisation of this court. The Chinese argue, and rightly, that the presence of foreigners in a Chinese court is an infringement upon the judicial rights of China. If the Powers were sincere in their promises to restore to China her judicial rights over aliens within her domain, they should begin with the abolition of the present system of appointing deputies to sit with the Chinese judges. The purpose of this system is to expedite the course of justice, but in practice it has almost always defeated its very purpose.

The consuls who are appointed to sit with the Chinese judges are commercial agents of their respective governments. They have had no legal training and are entirely ignorant of the reqirement of law. This is well demonstrated by their unwarranted action in excess of their authority, as is the case with Mr. Stevens. It is absolutely right on the part of the Committee to demand the recall of the American Consul. We would even go a step further and demand that such an action on the part of the Senior Consul's Deputy affords sufficient ground for the Court to refuse to recognize deputies of any kind after the expiration of the Rendition Agreement. The Chinese Governmnt should not only demand the recall of Mr. Stevens; it should refuse to recognise the rights of foreign consuls to sit in the Provisional Court. The consuls have abused their privileges long enough; they should now be placed where they properly belong as commercial agents, and nothing else.

All-India Congress at Lahore Asks that Britain Free India

Exciting scenes attended the sessions of the all-India Congress at Lahore, India December 29, when a crowd of 30,000 persons, including women, broke through the cordons of volunteers with cries of "Long Live the Revolution."

Jawaharlah Nehru, the President, in his speech said what India wanted was reality of power and not merely a livery of office, a sentiment that evoked loud cheers and great enthusiasm. He declared that when India's economic and social problems were solved, communal differences would disappear. He described Dominion status as a "shndow of authority for a handful of Indians and a mere repression and exploitation of the masses."

Jawaharlal dramatically asked: "How can we co-operate when our comrades lie in prison and there is no guarantee that real freedom will come to us?," and said; "Despite a golden harvest and heavy dividends, mud-huts, hovels and the nakedness of the people testify to the glory of the British Empire in India."

A more sober view of India's future was expressed at the conference of the Indian National Liberal Federation held at Madras the following day when Sir Tejbahadur Sapru moved a resolution, welcoming the Viceroy's announcement of October 31 regarding Dominion status for India as authoritatively confirming the view that Dominion status was what was meant by the Declaration of 1917, as it definitely recognised that British India and the Indian States should form a Greater United India and as it conceded India's claims to the right to confer on a footing of equality with the British Cabinet on the form of the future constitution of India.

"The eve of 1930 in India is wonderfully like the atmosphere of 1917 in Ireland," is the opinion expressed by J. L. Garvin, in an article in the London Observer, December 29, He declared that Sinn Fein has increasingly become the model of the Hindu extremists. "The playing of the famous Irish melody, 'the Wearing of the Green' at Lahore," he says, "was no freak. It was deliberately adopted as the anthem of the Congress, which implies an attempt to imitate the Irish model right through and further if possible."—*Reuter.*

State Council Confers New Year Decorations

The State Council at Nanking on the occasion of the New Year celebrations issued a mandate conferring decorations on the following:

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, the order of First Class Pao-ting;

Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, the Order of First Class Pao-ting together with a "Blue-Sky-White-Sun Insignia;

Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Gen. Chu Pei-teh, Admiral Yang Hsu-chuang, the Order of First Class Pao-ting each;

In addition to the above the Government has issued a mandate speaking highly of the following officials for their services rendered:—

Gen. Chang Tso-hsian, of Kirin; Gen. Wan Fu-ling, of Heilungkiang; Gen. Tang Yu-ling, of Jehol; Admiral Shing Hung-lieh, Commander of the Chinese Squadron in the North; Gen. Wang Hsu-tong, Commander of the 1st Army in the Manchurian front; Gen. Hu Yu-kung, Commander of the 2nd Army in the North; Gen. Ho Chen-chun, Chairman of Hupeh Provincial Council; Gen. Cheng Chi-tang, Commander of the 8th Route Army in Kuangtung; and Gen. Fu Tso-ye, Commander of the Gendarmerie forces in Tientsin.

Attack of Soviet Troops on Chalainor and Manchuli

BY I. A. COOKLIN

ABOUT six o'clock in the morning on November 17 every kind of communication between Hailar on the one side, and Manchuli and Chalainor on the other—was interrupted and a very serious fighting at the latter two places was rumored to be in progress. The usual passenger train that used to arrive in Hailar at 11 o'clock a.m., did not come because of a rupture of the railway line somewhere between Chalainor and Tsagan station. Towards the evening on that day three men of the train-crew succeeded in reaching Hailar. They told that about half past 7 a.m. some of the cars of the passenger train sustained great damage from an explosion that proceeded from detonating high power explosives which, apparently, had been put on the bed of the railway. Having heard the mighty sound of the explosion and seeing the train stop the men jumped off the car they travelled in. Looking around they saw cavalry troops galloping in battle array towards the disabled train. The three men ran aside from the railway line in the direction opposite to from which the troops were approaching. Fortunately, as it was morning twilight the running men were not noticed by the assaulting troops, whose whole attention was concentrated on the train. Casting retrospective glances the runners saw the troops dismounting, and with their rifles leveled, and swords drawn boarding the train. Running on and using hollows and depressions in the ground as hiding and resting places the men came on foot to the station of Tsagan and then by train to Hailar. It has remained unknown as to what happened to the rest of the train-crew, and the passengers.

An intense and unintermittent cannonade was heard in the direction of Chalainor by those who were at Tsagan during all the day of Nov. 17.

For the purpose of making repairs to the railway a train with material and workmen was sent from Hailar to the place of the rupture but they could not reach there because of the presence of Soviet Russian or Mongolian cavalry detachments near the place where the wrecked train was. In the afternoon several trains of re-enforcement troops were despatched Westward, but they did not go beyond the station of Tsagan.

The Bombing of Tsagan

At noon on Nov. 18 news was received by telephone from Tsagan that it was being bombed by 12 Soviet airplanes and that there were many casualties, and a great damage caused. Among many others the station master of Tsagan Mr.Gavriluk was mortally wounded and died shortly after he had been brought to Hailar. The news about the airplanes over Tsagan created panic in Hailar and the population began to leave the town for places situated East of it along the railway line.

Except the rumors that severe fighting was in progress at Chalainor and Manchuli there was nothing definitely known regarding the real situation there.

On Nov. 19th the aerial attack on Tsagan was repeated. After dropping a number of bombs on Tsagan, the airplanes proceeded to Unur, a station next to Tsagan, East of it, from which place it was telephoned to Hailar that six Soviet planes after circling over Unur had steered their course towards Hailar. This news spread with lightning rapidity all over the town. The residents began to toss about looking for shelter from the expected bombs. Streets became desolate. Many put horses to carriages, made hurriedly all the other necessary preparations, such as shutting windows, warmly clothed the children and seated them in carriages, and with anguish and anxiety depicted on their faces watched the Western horizon, ready to drive out of the town at the appearance of the planes to the adjacent fields, where they thought they ran less risk of being struck by a bomb. Fortunately, the air planes did not come on that day.

Chalainor Falls Into Soviet Hands

In the forenoon of Nov. 19th the author of this met in the street of Hailar a certain Antonovsky, a man who escaped from Chalainor. He left the town shortly after daybreak on Nov. 18 when a most violent attack on the Chinese troops was being carried on by the Soviet forces, and when the Chinese troops, offering a desperate resistence, began to retreat in the East direction. Antonovsky joined the retreating soldiers and came together with them to Hailar. He claimed to be the only Russian who succeeded in escaping from Chalainor that morning.

He said that many others who tried to get out of the town were knocked down by the rain of bullets. His pet dog that was following close behind him was overtaken by a bullet and died on the spot. Casualties on both sides must be veryg reat. On Nov. 17 the Soviet troops, cavalry only, having isolated Chalainor by cutting the communication with Tsagan and Manchuli, made a series of attacks on the place, but each time were beaten off by rifle and machine-gun fire of the Chinese troops. On Nov. 18 the Chinese garrison of Chalainor was attacked on all sides simultaneously. Antonovsky,—himself an experienced fighter, participant in the Great World War, (for bravery was bestowed all the four degrees of St. George Order), said that the attack was planned exceedingly well and must be ascribed to one of the most violent attacks he ever witnessed. The Soviet troops consisting of all contingents, by skillful manœuvering during the previous night, surrounded the place and supported by an intensive artillery fire made a unanimous and most vigorous charge, and thus carried the day.

No News From West of Tsagan

No available information regarding events and the situation at Manchuli could be obtained. But it is safe to say that the Soviet troops with regard to Manchuli carried out a plan of attack similiar to that described above. At Hailar nobody knew what was going on in the region West of Tsagan. Airplanes were expected every minute. All trembled with fear. It was the general opinion that the Soviet troops would not stop at Chalainor, but would proceed along the C. E. R. to Tsagan and Hailar.

Nearly all the emigrants and many of the Soviet citizens residing in Hailar and the Chinese were hastily leaving the town. The rich and poor, the young and aged, children and women, in carriages and on foot, men carrying bundles, trunks, and baskets on their backs and shoulders, women with babies in their arms—all made whatever haste they could towards the railway station. It was a perfect stampede. One or two children are said to have been badly injured by the crowd struggling for the train, which would not hold one, tenth of the crowd. Many residents, especially those who possessed flocks of domestic animals, losing hope of going away by train and not wishing to part with their flocks, and thus to lose them, went on the journey in horse-drawn carts and on horse-back, driving their herd of animals before them.

Merchants Store Their Wares

The merchants of the town sent the most part of their goods to safer places at the beginning of the conflict. Some merchants deposited their goods for safe keeping in the commercial Agency of the C. E. R. in Hailar, and in the Thrift and Investment, Finance and Trust Corporation, in Hailar. Goods worth one million and a half dollars belonging to Chinese and foreign firms and private individuals were stored in the godowns of the Railway Commercial Agency, and of the Corporation. All the goods were insured, there being some Japanese insurance organizations which were insuring goods against war-risk.

During the following three days the above described conditions prevailed; the residents continued to leave the town. One part of the populace of the Three-River-District from the villages situated near the railway line accumulated at the places along the line. Those travelling by train noticed through the windows of the cars numerous camps of the refugees. Special trains were introduced by the Railway Administration to bring the refugees to the towns East of Anda and to Harbin. Another part of the population from the villages situated at a greater distance from the railway went by a way across the Hingan Range so that after traversing the Range somewhere North of the Hingan tunnel they might come to the valley of the Nonni River in the district of Tsitsihar. The Buryat village situated on the Bank of the Shiniken river and consisting of 500 families moved along the Oyna river with the purpose of traversing the Hingan Range somewhere South of the Hingan tunnel. But some days later they were overtaken by Soviet motor-cars carrying soldiers and were made to return to the place of their constant abode.

No activity was displayed by the Soviet troops during the days of Nov. 20, 21, 22. The railway traffic West of Hailar was to Tsagan. On Nov. 23, at noon, 12 Soviet airplanes made their appearance over the town and threw 6 or 7 bombs without causing any considerable destruction and retired in the westward direction. Orders for the evacuation of Tsagan and Unur were then given.

(*Continued on page 186*)

The Examination Yuan: Its Basis and Organization

BY HAN LIH-WU (杭立武)

I have received numerous letters from my friends at the Universities of London, Wisconsin, Chicago, and the Tokio Imperial University, who are interested in the study of politics, asking for information concerning the Examination Yuan, one of the newest of its kind. In response to their requests and for the benefit of the general reader, I have therefore asked the permission of the Examination Yuan to publish the following paper of mine which was recently witten for its use.—L. W. H.

It is common knowledge that some of the most important discoveries, among them may be mentioned the compass, paper, and gun-powder, were originally made by Chinese. But little is known that some of the best political institutions of today have their origins also in this ancient country. Of the latter kind I am happy to mention the systems of civil service examination of official ranking, of efficiency rating and of training of civil servants, the proper working of all of which approximately constitute the work of the Examination Yuan, which it is my purpose hear to explain.

Most naturally the first thing that occurs to any one who comes across this subject is to ask why should a civil service office be made an independent branch of government. It is conceded that the importance of civil service in the moern government is beyond dispute. Nor is it denied that nearly all modern governments have their civil service commissions or bureaus that are entrusted with fairly independent powers. But no nation, it is pointed out, however advanced, has deemed it necessary to make such an office an independent branch of government. Whatever such offices are called and however they are organized, they are without exception, put under one or the other executive department. And they have all apparently worked well. It might seem then, that what we need to do is rather to entrust such an office with still greater powers, or at most make it an independent ministry but still under the Executive, than to go so far as put it in parity with the Executive.

Mr. Tai Chi-tao, Chairman of the Examination Yuan

Our answer is both simple and complex. The simple phase is that modern governments having gone so far as to entrust their civil service commissions or bureaus with fairly independent powers, should go still further and make them independent of executive influence altogether. For if it is desirable that civil service be kept out of politics, then it is surely logical that it will be most desirable if it can be given an independent status as has the judiciary. Nor is it upon this mere pedantic reason of a desire to be thoroughly logical that our advocacy of an independent civil service office rests. Our basis is factual. One has only to look into the situation that exists in the best civil services of today to realize the good a wholly independent civil service office will bring. For the fact is that if this office is, as at present, put under the Executive, then however great the efforts may be to avoid the influence of 'spoils' politics, it can never be wholly avoided. Each time the Executive changes hands, there will be some political appointments and dismissals. This is almost as inevitable as it is undesirable. Hence we stress more the inde pendence of the civil service office than its comprehensiveness and integrity.

Antiquity of Civil Service

The complex part of our answer is historical in nature, and is in a way supplementary to the first; that China has learnt by experience that a civil service office can be made into an independent power and branch of government with undoubted benefits. The system of civil service examination was begun in China in the time of the Han dynasty, some two thousand years ago. Through centuries of improvement and perfection, it became a fairly comprehensive and integrated system by the time of the Ming dynasty, nearly four hundred years ago, which was marked also by its independence even from the absolutism of the divine rule of the emperors. Besides this system of civil service examination, be it mentioned, we had meanwhile systems of official ranking, efficiency rating, and training of civil servants gradually developed since the time of the Tang dynasty, some six hundred years A.D. But, in so saying, we do not mean to claim that these systems were long ago perfect or their result wholly beneficial. Far from being so, we should be the first to recognize the inadequacies and defects of our bygone systems and only too willing to benefit from the younger but more scientific systems developed by other nations. At the same time, it is true that with our historical foundation, we are in a stronger position than any other nation to embark upon such a political adventure in making the civil service office an independent branch of government.

Existing offices in other nations that are related to civil service may be said to be of two kinds. The older as well as the commoner one is the kind that deals with the examination of candidates for various offices. Most nations have this kind of office only. The more lately developed is that which deals with the classification and standardization of public employment. In some cases, the latter function is blended with the first and a unified personnel administration office is established. So far so good. But in time more needs come up and other offices have to be created. For instance, one is the bureau or committee that is established in some nations to deal with the retirement of civil servants and their pensions. On account of the fact that there are as a rule no uniform laws governing such things, inequalities in the civil service have arisen. Now no one who is at all acquainted with the science of public administration will deny that inequalities in the civil service is one of the worst things there can be. In order therefore to keep up the morale of civil servants, it is most necessary to maintain equality of treatment and opportunity among them. And this necessitates another set of uniform laws and another office to deal with them.

Training Civil Servants

Also there are other questions that have arisen concerning the administration of civil service that have not found a satisfactory solution. Among them may be mentioned questions concerning the promotion and dismissal of civil servants. Promotion is not a new problem; but no nation, with the possible exception of China in the old times, had thought out a fairly satisfactory way of dealing with it until very recently. Out of the haphazardness of relying on chance, seniority, and personal impressions in matters of promotion, there has developed the method of efficiency rating of public employees. But as to how it should be done there are as yet no uniform laws in any nation that uses this method. Hence there have again arisen inequalities in the civil service. It is true that there are nations that empower the courts to control the administration of this matter, and to provide hearings and pass judgments upon them, and some have instituted boards of review within their own services. But experience has demonstrated to us that neither practice is at all satisfactory. Grievances are usually aggravated rather than ameliorated. This situation again necessitates some sort of high organ which can meet all these problems effectively.

Again, we learn from our own experience as well as from recent practices in other nations that the further education of public employees is an important part of the work of a civil service office. It is my believe that while students must not be ignorant of the political situation that is going on, civil servants must also not be negligent of the intellectual current that is going on. That is, opportunities must be provided, and amply provided, for those civil servants who are insufficiently trained in technique and understanding, to further their training. This will not only be beneficial to the individuals concerned, but will be most beneficial to the service as a whole. Here is another function that requires still another office. But it is common knowledge among public administrators that to have

too many independent offices whose functions relate intimately to each other is a most unwise procedure. Confusion, overlapping, and illusive responsibility are usually the result. In other words, it is best to group all functions whose operations fall in the same general field, and which consequently should maintain intimate working relations with each other, into a single office presided over by officers having a general oversight of the whole enterprise and entrusted with the duty of seeing that all units work harmoniously towards the attainment of a common end. Herein lies the basis of the elevation of the civil service office into an independent branch of government, with comprehensive and integrated powers; and the organization of the office is consequently as outlined in the next article.

The Plan for the Examination Yuan, one of the five Yuans which together constitute the National Government of China, was initiated in October,1928. As this is both a new and an important venture, we have been very conservative in its inauguration and functioning, for, in order to be reasonably sure of its success, we must make the risks as few as possible by very careful preparation. To take a single instance, as with regard to civil service laws and regulations, there are in different nations so many different kinds that it is a laborious task even to assemble them, let alone the work of comparison and digestion. Besides, China has her own experience along this line written in so many hundreds of volumes of old books that it will take at least a year of scholarly work by a number of competent men to make even a systematic survey and summary of them.

Devising New Measures

Then difficulties are even greater when we come to the task of making our own laws and regulations. On one hand, we must not fall into the error of relying too much on the existing laws and regulations of other nations or upon the bygone systems of our own. On the other, we must devise new measureswhere there is not even the slightest reference, either foreign or native, to be had. To meet all these difficulties, we have therefore early created a Bureau of Drafting and Translation, although this office was not contemplated in the organic law that authorized the creation of the Examination Yuan. We have bought and collected as many volumes as possible that have direct or indirect relation to the whole problem of public administration. The most important of them are being translated for immediate reference. These translations, together with original works on the Chinese system, run to nearly four hundred thousand words.

The drafting of fundamental civil service laws and regulations was promptly carried through. Altogether the Bureau, under the guidance and direction of the Councilors of the Yuan, ex-officio members of the Drafting Committee of the Bureau, made about twenty laws and regulations. Most important of them are laws governing the examination of candidates, the efficiency rating of civil servants, and the establishment of the Examination Commission and the Ministry of Personnel Administration. But all these drafts, according to the organic law of the National Government, must be sent to the Legislative Yuan for revision and adoption before they can be promulgated. Up to date eight of them, including those mentioned above, have been adopted, and the rest, we hope, will be adopted in a short time.

Let us now turn to the organization of the Yuan proper, which is governed by the organic law of its being. It has altogether two separate offices, the Secretariat and the Councilors' office. The Councilors, besides acting in a general advisory capacity on all matters concerning the Yuan, are, as above stated, ex-officio members of the Drafting Committee of the Bureau of Drafting and Translation, which is an independent office of the Yuan. The secretariat carries on the secretarial and clerical work of the Yuan proper. There is, however, a section of the Secretariat that does work of an informational nature which is quite important; it has sent out a number of forms and questionnaires to all civil servants to be filled in by them for purposes of reference.

Under the Yuan, as mentioned above, when we cited the drafted laws and regulations, there are two chief organs of administration: the Examination Commission and the Ministry of Personnel Administration. They are of the same status as the Ministries of Education, Interior, etc., that are under the Executive Yuan. The Examination Commission has wide powers in examining candidates for all Government, provincial and local offices. This is in accordance with the principles laid dawn by the founder of our five-power system upon which the organization of the National Government is based. Even for representatives of assemblies,national, provincial, or local, Dr. Sun counselled, even for them, some sort of examination should be required. There is, of course, a difference, and vast difference, between the examination of representatives of assemblies and of civil servants in that the examination of the former does not necessarily mean oral or written tests, the passing of which brings with it only the right to candidacy, whereas the examination of the latter necessarily entails written and oral tests, the passing of which means the right to appointment. But wide as the powers of the Commission are, we are of the opinion that they should be used with discretion and introduced gradually. We have therefore decided to hold examinations for admission only to offices below senior secretaries, councilors, and heads of departments. This is because we think that in the future,such offices should be filled exclusively through promotion of persons from the lower ranks who have been in the service for years. So examinations will be held for admission to second and third classes of service; or as termed in the laws governing the examination of candidates, they are high and ordinary examinations respectively. This is quite in harmony with the principles we learn from studies of personnel, for it is better to let junior entrants gradually climb to high grades of service than to admit fresh members to high offices at the first instance. In this way, moreover, we hope gradually to displace those among the present holders of high office who were admitted without examination, but are not fully qualified.

The Personnel of the Commission

As prescribed by statute, the Commission has from five to seven Commissioners, with two other Commissioners serving as the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Commission. Under the Commissioners, there is a Secretariat serving as its administrative organ. Each time an examination, high or ordinary, is to be held, a highly educated person will be appointed to take charge of the examination. He is to institute, first of all, a Selection Board, of which he is ex-officio the Chairman. Ordinary class examinations are to be held in the provinces or other specially appointed places, and high class examinations are to be held in the Capitol or other specially appointed places, annually or biennially. But special examinations may be held any time to meet special needs as they come up. And all examinations must be observed by representatives of the Control Yuan.

The function of the Examination Commission ends with the selection of successful candidates to whom it issues certificates. Here the function of the Ministry of Personnel Administration begins. The Ministry, as prescribed by statute, has, besides the Secretariat, which does secretarial and clerical work, three departments and a board. To begin with, there is the Registration Department. It is first to take registration of all successful candidates who were given certificates. The Secretariat of the Examination Commission is, of course, to cooperate with the Ministry in this work. Secondly, it is to take registration of all civil servants. In this work, all Government, provincial, and local offices are to cooperate.

Then there is the Department of Review. Four things altogether are reviewed. It reviews the records of efficiency ratings of civil servants sent in by all Government, provincial, and local offices. It reviews all the appointments and dismissals. It reviews all the promotions, demotions, and transfers. Last of all, it reviews the scholarship and experience records filled in by civil servants. Finally the functions of the third department which may be called the Welfare Department are three. It enforces the salary scales and scrutinizes any changes made; it enforces the pension and compensation laws; and it provides opportunities for the further training of civil servants and supervises in a general way their working conditions.

But here is a question that inevitably arises in connection with the work of the two last named departments. In the exercise of such reviewing powers as the four mentioned in connection with the second department and the first two in connection with the third department, mistakes and disagreements there must of necessity be. What, then, is the Ministry to do in such cases? A scheme was therefore devised in which a Board of Review is constituted to make reconsiderations and to pass final judgments. Members of the Board are, the Minister, the Vice Minister, heads of departments, and related heads of sections. Thus the importance of the Board may be readily seen.

Function of Local Boards

There is, however, a more urgent and important business for the Board to do. We hope, it is true, that in the future, by successive examinations, civil servants will all begin as successful candidates from competitive tests. What shall be done, in the meantime, about those present civil servants who have not entered the service by examinations? It is a question the importance of which is beyond the scope of this paragraph and deserves special mentioning. In fact, we think it one of the two most important questions which the Examination Yuan is to deal with at the present moment, the other being the holding of examinations about which we have discoursed at length. On one hand, it is evidently unfair to displace

(*Continued on page 184*)

Record of Soviet Aggression in Manchuria

This is the fourth installment of incidents recorded by the Harbin newspapers showing the acts of spoliation perpetrated by the Soviet forces in Chinese territory. The third installment was published last week.

Oct. 1—During the night a mounted force of Soviet troops, armed with machine guns raided the hamlets of Taneeho and Chankir (35 versts to the north of Yakeshi station). This band crossed the Argun on 28 Sept. and after having trecked 150 versts over Chinese territory finally reached the hamlets of Taneeho, where they butchered its peaceful inhabitants (refugees from Transbaikalia). On the return journey they perpetrated a similar deed at Chankir. In all about 90 human beings have lost their lives.—(*Kung Pao, No. 843*)

Red troops, after a two hours preparatory artillery fire, advanced to attack our trenches on the Manchuli front, but were repulsed.—(*Kung Pao, October 4*)

Oct. 2—Soviet troops advanced to the attack of our position on the Manchuli front at 6 a.m. Under cover of their light and heavy artillery and of an armored train, towards noon, after successive charges with cold steel they succeeded in taking our first line of trenches. Later they attempted to develop the advantage gained but were forced to evacuate our front line of defense and retreat to their base. The bodies of 58 Red troops were found lying on Chinese territory, men that had been killed in the engagement as above.

During the fight 6 Soviet aeroplanes bombed the Chinese positions, a few bombs falling within the town of Manchuli.

Several planes at the same time appeared over Chalainor and threw bombs within the area of the C.E.R. coal mines.—(*Kung Pao, October 4*)

Oct. 3—From 2 to 5. a.m. Soviet troops again attempted to attack our positions at Manchuli, but after a hot skirmish were repulsed.—(*Kung Pao, October 5*)

During the day Soviet aeroplanes reconnoitred the area Manchuli-Chalainor.—(*Kung Pao, No. 840*)

During the night a group of armed Soviet Mongol troops launched an attack on a hamlet close to the station of Charonto. Several of the inhabitants were killed.—(*Zaria, No. 266*)

During the night an attempt was made to set fire to barracks at Chalatun. At daybreak the hamlet of Taneeho was the scene of a fresh attack by a band of Red mounted troops. Having seized several women and 50 of the best horses and carts, the Reds with their booty retired to the U.S.S.R. frontier.—(*Russkoe Slovo, No. 1085*)

Soviet aeroplanes reconnoitred the area in the vicinity of Pogranitchnaia.—(*Kung Pao, October 6*)

Oct. 5—During the night Soviet forces again attempted to dislodge the Chinese from their trenches at station Manchuli.—(*Zaria, No. 269*)

Oct. 7—Soviet artillery shelled our positions at Manchuli.—(*Kung Pao, No. 843*)

Oct. 8—A band of Soviet troops attempted to cross the Argun in the region of Ch'e-chin-chang (Ust Urov) but after a brisk skirmish were repulsed.—(*Zaria, No. 278*)

Oct. 9—Hiatsintoff, superintendent of the railway criminal detection service was killed at Harbin. He was shot by members of an active communist organization.—(*Kung Pao, October 10*)

Oct. 10—Three tins containing explosives attached to detonators and a coil of wire were discovered in a hole under the right rail at a point 935 klm. from Manchuli station (st. Harbin)

Three metal tins containing explosives were discovered under the left rail at a spot 941 klm. from Manchuli (st. old Harbin)

A band of Reds attempted to force the crossing of the Argun in the vicinity of Ch'e-Chin-Chang (Ust Urov) but were repulsed.—(*Zaria, No. 278*)

Oct. 11—A Soviet gunboat having shelled the hamlet of Ust Urov situated on Chinese territory on the Argun, crossed the river, opened fire on the hamlets with machine guns; set it ablaze and put its inhabitants to death. About 200 souls succumbed.

Soviet aeroplanes reconnoitr, the region of Laha susu-Fushin.—(*Zaria, No. 278*)

Oct. 12—At 4 a.m. Soviet troops including foot, cavalry, 18 aeroplanes, 8 gunboats, light and heavy artillery (up to 150 mm. in calibre) attacked the town of Lahasusu. After a fight lasting the whole day the town was taken. Three Chinese gunboats were lost.

Oct. 13—Soviet aeroplanes threw a few bombs in the region of Chalainor.—(*Zaria, No. 277*)

Oct. 16—Soviet aeroplanes flew over and reconnoitred the region in the vicinity of Manchuli.—(*Kung Pao Oct.17.*)

Oct. 18—Soviet aeroplanes reconnoitred the region of Manchuli, subjecting the Chinese staff quarters and aviation base to machine gun fire.—(*Angasta, October 20*)

Oct. 20—Soviet artillery shelled the Chinese trenches at Manchuli.—(*Russkoe Slovo, October 23*)

Oct. 21—Soviet aeroplanes reconnoitred the region of Tungchien.—(*Kung Pao, No. 856*)

Soviet aeroplanes reconnoitred the region in the vicinity of Chalainor.—(*Russkoe Slovo, 23 October*)

Soviet troops have evacuated Lahasusu. Many buildings in the town completely gutted, shops looted. When retiring the Reds took large quantities of provisions. Attacking forces were composed of Russians and Koreans in like number.—(*Zaria, October 23; Russkoe Slovo, October 23*)

Oct. 22—A mine under the rails was discovered 15 klm. from Manchuli station. Two Soviet aeroplanes reconnoitred the region of Tung-chien.—(*Kung Pao, No. 856*)

A band of communist-terrorists have been arrested at Harbin. Stocks of explosives, munitions, rifles etc, were disclosed. The gang exceeded 25 in number.—(*Kung Pao, No. 857*)

Oct. 23—Two Soviet gunboats at the estuary of the Sungari made an attempt to steam up river in the direction of Fushin.—(*Kung Pao, No. 856*)

Two clerks of the former Soviet Consulate at present employed in the service of the German Consulate in charge of Soviet affairs, were arrested in connection with the prior arrest of members attached to Soviet terrorist organizations.—(*Russkoe Slovo, October 24; Zaria, No. 286*)

Oct. 24—The nucleus of a gang of Soviet terrorists was arrested at station Puchai. An espionage organization arrested at Pokotu.—(*Zaria, No. 292*)

Soviet artillery shelled the Chinese positions on the Manchuli front.—(*Zaria, October 26*)

Oct. 27—At 7 a.m. a mine placed under the rail head was exploded under train No 113 at a spot 54 klm. from Manchuli. One car damaged and train guard hurt.

A terrorist gang of 5 men belonging to the "Komsomol organization was arrested at Tsitsihar.—(*Zaria, No. 292*)

Oct. 28—On the sector Turchiha-Nienchin-shen (59 klm. from Manchuli) a passenger train ran on to a sleeper purposely placed on the rails. The locomotive sustained some slight damage.

At midnight Soviet agents blew up the power station at Sachalian. Some of the staff mortally injured.

Simultaneously with the above, and during the ensuing darkness mines were fired at different spots in the town itself. Soviet troops from the opposite bank of the Amur subjecting the town to artillery fire.—(*Kung Pao, No. 864*)

Oct. 30—A troop of 200 Soviet horse supported by five aeroplanes and six gunboats attabked Lahasusu, later advanced in the direction of Fushin. (distant 30li).—(*Kung Pao, No. 864*)

Oct. 31—Soviet forces supported by aeroplanes and gunboats developing their advance, attacked Fushin on the Sungari (*Kung Pao, October 3*)

Soviet aeroplanes flew over and reconnoitred the region of Pogranitchnaia-Mulin.—(*Zaria, October 4*)

American Relief Committee Extends Further Aid to Manchurian Refugees

BY CHARLES J. LEONARD

The following is the report of the second relief expedition organized at Harbin, with Rev. Charles J. Leonard at the head, to aid refugees and others along the western line of the Chinese Eastern Railway. This expedition, like the first, was under the American Relief Committee, though the other relief committees of Harbin cooperated. Illustrations showing conditions in the stricken areas of Manchuria appear in the centre of this issue of "The Review."

The railway again kindly furnished us a special car. Our party was an interesting one, in that we carried representatives of four nationalities. The Russians were well represented in G. P. Gracheff, the doctor and the Russian interpreter. The Chinese Christian Relief Committee, representing the Chinese churches of the city, was represented by Pastors Yang Mei-tsai and Li Yu-lin. Pastor Pai of the Harbin Korean Church went to give assistance to the Koreans. Dr. C. S. Deming, missionary to the Koreans, was with us again not only to help with the Koreans but to render assistance in a general way. We left Harbin on Friday, Dec. 6, and were gone four days. The railway was unwilling for us to proceed farther than Chalantun on account of danger to trains from air raids, and due to the fact that only military trains were going beyond that point. We were, however, able to send a representative on to Pokotu to confer with the local relief committee there. Few people are left at Pokotu, for the town was looted, the soldiers taking away the people's horses and wagons when they carried away their goods.

Refugees in the Mountains

On our arrival at Chalantun we learned of a group of some five hundred refugees in the mountains which were in a precarious condition, but were unable to render them any immediate assistance. They had come from the Three Rivers District, whence they had fled following the Red massacre in October, and had gradually worked their way over hundreds of miles across the Manchurian plains in a southeast direction, crossing the railway and traveling on into the Great Hingans until they reached the head waters of the river Chol, at a point about fifty miles directly south of Hingan station. It was their purpose to work their way into the railway at Chalantun, but lost their way. The railway and main road were avoided, for they had hoped in this way to save their few belongings, horses and cattle from the Chinese soldiers. But while wandering in the mountains their whereabouts became known to the soldiers, who had begun looting as soon as Hailar was bombed. The refugees were attacked by these bandit soldiers, but refused to surrender, defending themselves with the few hunting rifles which they had brought with them from the wild reaches of northwest Heilungklang Province. Three soldiers were wounded. These reported to the military authorities at Pokotu and a detachment of fifty cavalry was organized to round up these Russians, whether White or Red. Fortunately a Russian interpreter at Pokotu, who came to know the actual situation, managed to change the group from one of revenge into one of relief, so he claimed. We were trying to arrange some small relief to send these people when, by chance, we got in telephone communication with this man, who assured us that we need no longer be uneasy about them, that they were to reach the railway line soon and that we would need only to secure cars for them to be brought to Harbin, or elsewhere.

Another group of more than five hundred refugees was found near Chalantun. They had concealed themselves so well that only the Russian relief committee there knew of their whereabouts. These people had managed to get across the plains and through the mountains with twenty horses and wagons, and their cattle with them. They, too, were camping in the fields, though the weather was fearfully cold and snow had melted only in spots. What suffering and privations these and others had endured can hardly be imagined by those who have not felt the sting and death of this biting north Manchuria cold. Many old women and children had died, and others were suffering from pneumonia and other lung troubles. Our relief car had been loaded so full of bread, clothing and other supplies that there was not sleeping room enough for all of us. At Chalantun, however, there was ample opportunity to begin emptying the car. These suffering people were given the first bread they had received for many days. They were also badly in need of shoes. The military authorities promised protection for them and the local Russian committee. A telegram was sent to George C. Hanson, the American Consul at Harbin, asking him to secure cars to carry these people and the other group to places where shelter, food and clothing could be had.

Chinese Christians Furnish Aid

Our Chinese committee also carried a quantity of bread, clothing, and some money, all of which had been furnished by the Chinese Christians of Harbin. The condition of the Chinese refugees at Chalantun made it necessary to use all of this there, the first place visited. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce of the town, with some aid from Governor Wang Fu-lin, are trying to take care of a thousand Chinese refugees. They are able to give only three pieces of bread and one bowl of rice gruel daily. There is no milk or special food for the children. No wonder these poor Chinese crowded our car so badly that we could hardly manage the distribution of such bread as we had. Only a half loaf was given, then it was cut to a quarter, and still there was not enough to go around. Those peopls there are in much need. Among them are Russian peasant women who married Chinese men up in the Three Rivers district. They and their children have been used to milk and other nourishing food, but now show every indication of undernourishment, and, with the Chinese, are living under most trying conditions. It is a great joy to see how the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and the local officials at some of these places are striving to take care of the refugees who have come among them. This is that which encourages us when we must hear of so much cruelty by Chinese soldiers of the type that has been in that region.

At Chalantun one of the Russian women who came to the car for clothing was clad only in thin cotton clothing. Her features were delicate and beautiful. She shivered as she held close to her a little three months old Chinese-Russian baby. The thermometer was down near zero, if not below. We had no foreign clothing left, but she was glad to take cotton padded coat and trousers intended for Chinese men. These the Chinese pastors handed to her with some hesitancy, but willingly. Her Chinese husband, a tall, handsome Shantung man, who showed real concern for his Russian wife and her child, was limping on frozen feet. He, too, had been robbed of his sheep skin coat and was thinly clad. We took a picture of them and an elder woman who came with others to our car for food and clothing. The man took them back to the crowded refugees' quarters, and then returned to the doctor for treatment. This man told the story of how he and hundreds of others had been forced from their homes far up in Manchuria when the Red soldiers came across the Argun river, shot up the villages, killed men, women and children, and burned the homes of the Chinese and Russian peasants. There must be some truth in the stories they tell of wounded men and women and live babies being thrown into the cold river, for all tell the same story. It is known that the Reds hated greatly these White Russians and their Chinese neighbors living on the Chinese side of the river, and were jealous of their better living conditions. Some of the young women who married Chinese fled to them from the homes of Soviets, where, it is claimed, the women were mistreated.

We had hoped to find room at Chalantun for housing some of the Russian refugees there, but the town was so full of soldiers and Chinese refugees that no room could be had. So a telegram was sent to the Harbin members of our Red Cross Committee asking that they urge the Railway to furnish enough cars to transport these refugees and their live stock free of charge to points on the railway toward Harbin where grazing can be had for their cattle. Later a car load of hay was also purchased and sent up the line for immediate needs to save such cattle as they still have. This is important, for these people will have to begin life over again somewhere in the spring. Without some cattle and horses they will not be able to get on their feet again.

Villagers Render Assistance

It was a delight to find interest, cooperation and appreciation all along the line. Chinese and Russians approached at Chichihar (Anganghi) showed unusual desire to render every assistance in their power. In order to save further congestion in Harbin, a local committee was formed also at Chichihar, to secure shelter for refugees whom we hope to locate there, and to assist others passing through that railway center. A few

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SERIOUS CHINESE AND RUSSIAN REFUGEE SITUATION LEFT

Upper Left—This little Russian girl, a refugee arrival at the Harbin railway station managed to hang on to her doll. Her parents were both killed.

Above—These Russian boys are happy after a square meal supplied by the American and Russian Relief Committee.

Center Left Top—Part of a group of several hundred Russian emigree refugees from the Barga District who were driven from their homes by the Soviet Russian troops which raided the district.

Above, Right—This Russian mother, a peasant woman of the Barga district, lost her mind through seeing her husband and sons massacred in the Three-River District. The picture was taken by the Rev. Charles Leonard at a refugee camp at Anda station.

Top Right—These five Chinese gentlemen constitute the Chinese Refugee Committee at Hailar. They took care of 700 Chinese refugees after the bombardment of Hailar by Soviet airplanes which destroyed most of the town. Directly underneath this picture is an old Chinese man, a refugee from the Argun River district, who is telling Rev. Leonard of the American Red Cross about conditions. Standing on the left, partly cut off by the camera is Mr. Corcoran, secretary of the Harbin Y. M. C. A., also a member of the refugee committee. In the upper right corner is the entrance to the compound in Hailar where 700 Chinese refugees sought shelter only to be driven out by Young Mongol Communists, with Red Russian officers who occupied the city following the evacuation of the Soviet troops

Right Hand Page, Right Center—A group of six Russian children refugees from the Barga District. Thousands of these children are now being cared for by relief organizations in Harbin.

Above—The picture directly above showing seven little Russian children was taken at Hailar. The mothers of six of these children were murdered by the Reds, while the seventh child lost its father.

T OVER FROM SINO-RUSSIAN CRISIS IN NORTH MANCHURIA

Bottom Center—The Russian peasant woman, Matreona Leontieva saw the Reds murder her four sons at the town of Tsankir.

Right Center at Bottom Page—This little Russian girl Katia Zolotouchina, three years of age, lost both her parents as a result of the Red raids.

Right Lower Corner—Fedora Zolotouchina, who lost her husband at Tsankir.

hundred dollars was left there for this purpose. A high Chinese military officer who showed much concern for the refugees was greatly disturbed also because of the report that the bodies of the large numbers of Chinese soldiers killed in the battles of Manchuli and Chalainer still remain unburied in the fields where they died. He asked the writer to find some way as a neutral to get beyond the Soviet lines and arrange to bring the bodies to Harbin for burial, but after consultation with the German Consul General at Harbin, who represents the Government here, we are convinced that nothing can be done at this time. A member of the International Commission,which hopes soon to proceed to Manchuli, will however, be asked to look into the matter.

While the local committee and other members of our party were working out details of the work at Chichihar during the day or our special car was there, the writer made a trip by motor over to Heilungkiang City, a distance of twenty miles, to see the governor regarding some matters of vital importance at this time, Just now a large group of from five to six thousand Russian refugees from the extreme northwest of Heilungkiang Province are slowly making their way across the Hingan Mountains in a southeast direction to the valley of the Nonni River, leaving territory adjacant to Soviet Russia. They are bringing their horses and wagons and cattle with them, making a tedious journey over mountains and through forests to start life over in another part of the Province, It is necessary that a place for their future dwelling be decided upon before their arrival. The Governor has agreed to grant them land for farming and pasture in Pu-si and Kan-nan counties, halt way between Tsitsihar and Taheiho (Blagoveshchensk) in the Nonni Valley. The writer has been in that part of the Province and can testify to the fertility of the land, which is productive, but, alas, it is badly infested with bandits. When the governor's letter has been received giving his official sanction, details for settling these pepole will be worked out, and a committee sent up into that country to meet the refugees and assist them in getting settled. But it may be necessary for the women and children to be brought to Tsitsihar for the winter, the men remaining in the Nonni valley with their cattle if room enough in the few Chinese villages up that way can be found for them temporarily. Some will be interested to know that it is also in one of these counties (Kan-Nan) that a Chinese Christian village has been laid out and is being built up by Christians from Shantung Province, people who have had to leave their homes on account of war, famine and banditry there.

Beef to Be Had Cheap

At this time beef is selling at a low price up the railway line on account of so many refugees having brought their cattle that far, but they are having difficulty moving them nearer to Harbin. Funds for relief work have so far been so limited that the committees have not dared try to furnish meat for the refugees, having to force them to live on bread and tea, but it is realized that sickness will greatly increase among them unless they can have meat of some kind. So the writer also approached the governor with a request that he allow beef to be purchassed from refugees in the mountains and it be shipped to Anta and Harbin without taxation. This request was also granted It is believed that the railway will also ship this meat free of charge. But the relief committee will not be able to purchase but very little unless more money can be had from abroad. It is sincerely hoped that the American Red Cross and other lands will make grants of funds. The American Committee sent an urgent cablegram to the American Red Cross today.

While speaking to the Governor regarding the above matters we ventured to call his attention to the looting on a large scale all along the western line of the railway, the soldiers having carried great quantities of loot into the mountains by the use of wagons and horses seized from Chinese and Russian civilians, and having driven hundreds and probably thousands of horses, cattle and sheep into the mountains. These things we saw with our own eyes. The governor was reminded that unless these bandit soldiers were rounded up soon and their loot taken from them, they would push on to Nankiang and other places were the goods and cattle would be sold, the soldiers organized into robber bands and become a constant menace throughout the province. Aboard the train Chinese letters were written to the Governor as requested by him, giving details regarding the three matters mentioned.

The number of refugees at Anta Station has increased until there are now eight hundred in all, more than one-third of whom are children. A hundred of these are Chinese with Russian wives and Sino-Russian children, but the local Russian committee received them as they have received the Russian refugees and are furnishing them food, clothing and shelter as far as possible and as long as their funds will last. As these were sufficient for only five days an effort was made to see the chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, but we had a very unpleasant experience trying to do so, this man and his numerous protectors and gate-keepers being needlessly afraid of foreigners. A letter was later addressed to him asking that his organization become responsible for the Chinese group there. Doctor Strelyaef and the nurse at Anta have their hands full and are working day and night. A young man had just died from pneumonia when we arrived, he having traveled in the cold for a long distance with this disease. Many others are sick, especially with lung troubles due to exposure to cold, but the medical situation there is now well in hand. Salaries of the doctor and nurse are being paid with funds contributed through the American Baptist Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. Medical supplies at Anta are being paid for out of a small balance from the $2,000 originally received from the American Red Cross, for these people are from the Three Rivers District and this money was given for them particularly. But the great financial burden is providing houses, and food for these people. They are getting only cold bread and tea, and are crowded in the rooms just as close as is possible to sleep on the floors. Some of these are dirt floors, for we are able to furnish only Chinese houses for them.

Koreans Robbed by Soldiers

There were many opportunities for assisting individuals and small groups of refugees, Chinese, Russian, and Korean. For instance, we found at Anta a child whose Russian mother had died. She had been separated from her Chinese father during the rush of boarding crowded refugee trains at Hailar. There were those who knew the father's whereabouts, though they were sure he did not know where his only daughter had gone. We found a Chinese man who was glad to go after the father, and though the Russian station master has not the authority to issue a free pass, he arranged for this man and the father to have passage on freight trains. At Anta we also received a telegram from a group of forty refugees stranded at a small station beyond Tsitsihar. They wired that they had been detained and were in distress but dared not explain. A representative of the Russian Committee was sent to them by the next train. Provision for transportation was made for another small group at a small station which had wandered there, but was in hiding, fearing they, too, would be robbed. It was found that a group of Koreans at Halasu who were robbed by soldiers, had fled into the mountains, and were greatly in need of food and clothing and a safe means of getting to Harbin, or some other place of safety. A committee was also sent to them and provision made for their relief. At one station a man told of his six horses having all been taken from him by soldiers. He was beaten when he first refused to give them up. One of the horses he now recognized as in the hands of another soldier at a station where we stopped. The owner came asking that we get it for him. The military officer agreed to give the horse to him and offered to restore any others in the hands of his soldiers. Just before our train pulled out of Tsitsihar we learned that another extra car which had just been attached to ours also contained a special party. These turned out to be a group of twenty-five Russian prisoners, who had been captured by the Chinese at Taheiho (Blagoveshchensk). Since their capture some weeks before they had been kept in prison at Heilungkiang city, but were now being transferred to Harbin. We went in to see if they were in need of food, but as they looked well fed and clothed, and replied that they were "all right," we took it for granted that they were being properly cared for. They were riding second-class, which is one class better than we missionaries and the Chinese public travels.

Populace Fears the Soldiers

On this trip we were impressed again with the fact that the type of soldiers such as have been enlisted in recent years, and are used on most of the western lines of the railway, is not of the best. One need not take a second look to see that they are irresponsible, unfit to be soldiers, being gathered from the worst classes, many of them formerly bandits. They not only robbed the poor, fleecing white Russian refugees of horses, and wagons, cattle and everything else, but actually took their clothes off their backs, leaving even old people, women and children to freeze to death. When we were at Hailar on a former trip soon after the arrival of these soldiers people would not dare go on the streets of the city after dark for fear of being robbed by the soldiers. An old man was stripped of his clothing and left on the streets there to freeze to death. A blind man was approached in the dark and robbed, then stabbed to death in the heart of town. A Russian lady we saw on the train had been cut on the wrist bacause she failed to understand some impossible Russian which a soldier addressed to her. In addition to looting the Chinese and other stores at Pokotu in daylight,

(*Continued on page 185*)

Once YOU were that Healthy Girl

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NANKING ROAD

THE EXAMINATION YUAN: ITS BASIS AND ORGANIZATION

(*Continued from page 176*)

the present civil servants immediately. On the other, neither is it fair to let them go on without any sort of discrimination. A middle course has therefore been decided upon in which the Board is authorized to deal with such cases. It is to review the scholarship and experience records filled in by civil servants and certified to by their official heads, and then to decide whether they are fit or not for their present positions. The qualified will be given the protection and privileges that are granted civil servants. The others will be ordered to be demoted, transferred, or even discharged as the case may require. This completes the function and organization of the Ministry. But one more point may be mentioned. Just as the examination Commission can not hold its examinations solely in the Capitol—as China is so large a country—so the aforesaid Ministry can not do its work efficiently if it has no branch offices. We shall therefore institute in each province or special district a Local Board of Personnel Administration. We propose that its organization shall be on the same line as the organization of the Ministry, with two exceptions. Firstly, it shall have from three to five directors, with one of them acting as the standing member of the Directorate, and the others are concurrent members to be appointed from the members of the provincial governments. This is in order to secure the best cooperation of the provincial governments. Secondly, it shall have no simile to the Board of Review. The sole purpose of these Local Boards is to expedite the work of the Ministry.

In conclusion, I can not help saying that in the Examination Yuan lies one of the greatest hopes and opportunities of the New China. This is indeed the channel to political stability and good government. If it can be made a success, it will end once for all the corruption, inefficiency, and extravagance that have characterized former regimes in China. The burden is therefore a heavy one, and especially so, for still another reason. As I said, in this matter of building a complete civil service, we are in the best position to take the lead, or if you please, to resume the lead. The nations with the best civil service at the present time received their inspiration from our two thousand years of experience. Now, with the help of science, they have been able to excel us in both technique and industry, and, what is more remarkable, in a few decades. But with our historical background which they lack, together with the recent experience of theirs all before us for comparative reference, there is no reason why we should not be able to overtake them and resume the lead. In other words, it is almost an obligation on our part to be successful in this venture so that other nations may be benefited by our experience, just as we have benefited by the experience of others in other matters.

Educational Institutions in Shanghai District

(*From the Chinese Shanghai Pao*)

There are 151 middle and high achools in the Greater Shanghai district, according to the latest census by the Reorganization Committee of the General Student Union. In addition there are 31 universities, 51 middle schools, and 34 institutes and technical schools.

They are situated as follow:

Nantao; two universities, 14 middle schools, 12 girls schools and five institutes and technical schools, a total of 33.

Chapei; three universities, seven middle schools, four girls schools and four institutes and technical schools, a total of 18.

Kiangwan, three universities, one middle school and one technical school, a total of five.

Woosung, two universities, two middle schools and two technical schools, total of six.

Western district; two universities and one middle school, a total of three.

French Concession; six universities, six middle schools, six girls schools and seven technical schools, a total of 25.

Chengju: one university.

Pootung; one middle school.

International Settlement, eastern district; two universities, four middle schools and one girls school, total seven. Western district: ten universities, 13 middle schools, nine technical schools and six girls schools, a total of 38. Northern district, two middle schools, five girls schools and five technical schools, a total of 12. Central district; one girls school and one technical school, a total of two.

AMERICAN RELIEF COMMITTEE EXTENDS FURTHER AID TO MANCHURIAN REFUGEES

(*Continued from page 182*)

they then robbed the merchants and poorer Chinese along the way, taking everything from them as they did from the Russian refugees. Surely there are nowhere in all the world soldiers who would treat so cruelly guests in their country and their own people. At the beginning of their looting in Pokotu they led a Russian civilian through the streets with a rope around his neck to show what would happen to any who resisted. Officers confessed to us that they were absolutely helpless. A Russian Chinese citizen who is employed by the Chinese as an adviser to the army when reminded that the people were being looted at Pokotu replied: "I do not wonder, for the soldiers have also stolen my things, those of the commanding officer, and every other officer in our staff has suffered." Some officers tried to better conditions. No less than sixty looting soldiers were beheaded at Pokotu, it is claimed, and the heads of many still hang in the trees and on posts about the town, but this seemed to have little effect. Such soldiers neither represent the best soldiers of China nor the people as a whole. They are only a tremendous curse to the country and flee when the crucial moment comes. Surely this is a time when China should take stock and rid herself of this burden, for instead of protecting China and the Chinese they are the people's greatest fear, and are a burden and hindrance to the country. I was told yesterday by one who knows that when agents enlisted men for the army here in the Chinese city they promised them there would be opportunity to become rich by looting if they joined.

The above lines will give one an idea of what the Chinese people expect when war arrives at their doors. The great fear in Harbin is not from the Soviets so much as from the soldiers of this type who largely constitute the "protection" of Harbin and north Manchuria. Then what the people get when the soldiers are located in their midst even when there is no war may, too, be described only by Sherman's definition of war. While writing these pages we received a tale of woe from an entirely different section where there has been no fighting. Chinese and Russian Christians there raised enough money to buy a building and put it in beautiful shape for religious meetings. Soldiers took possession of it and in a few weeks had burned up the bed, then tore out the partitions and burned them, then the doors and windows, and when it became too cold to live in the place without these, moved into another house. Any way we look at it, the life of a soldier is abnormal and demoralizing, and until the foolish practice of war is abolished mankind will never have reached his goal, but surely there is no place in all the world where its agonies are so great as in China. These lines are, therefore, not written in a spirit of criticism. On the other hand they come from one who loves China and the Chinese people; but our heart has burned within us as we have beheld and heard terrible things these past weeks, and we greatly sympathize with the merchant, farmer and other respectable classes of the Chinese, who thus suffer so greatly.

Suffering Among Russian Refugees

That which impresses us much in the second place is that there is sure to be great suffering among the thousands of Russian refugees this winter, even if the present conflict is settled soon, unless considerable aid can be had from outside Harbin. Most of these people have lost their all and cannot return to their old homes. Everything has been demoralized and there is little they can do for a livelihood until spring. At this time there are more than two thousand in Harbin who are having to be fed and housed. Then there are a thousand at Anta and other towns west. More than a thousand are making their way along the railway, coming this way for food and clothing. In the mountains near Pokotu are five hundred, and to the north in the Great Hingan mountains are five or six thousand who will have to be assisted, or many of them, too, will starve. It is now requiring a thousand dollars a day to feed the people. This allows only thirty cents a day for each, which in American money is about eight cents a day. As mentioned above, only bread and tea is being given, the people are terribly crowded, and typhus has already broken out among them. Some cannot be received, and nearly every morning the papers report the freezing of people on the streets during the night. The weather has now become extremely cold, and in a few days it will be around twenty degrees or more below zero. The committees have only about six thousand Harbin dollars on hand. This will carry them less than a week. Unless money can be had from abroad to assist the people of Harbin, who have already contributed liberally, there will be great suffering and death. We have written this report at length, hoping that the public generally may see the situation as it is, and we take this opportunity to appeal for funds from all who can give.

Harbin, Manchuria, China, Dec. 14. 1929.

In the United States Court for China

LAURO V. CARTAOENA Plaintiff, vs CELERINA A. CARTAGENA Defendants.	Cause No. 3241 Civil No. 1422 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China December 19, 1929 L. T. KENAKE Asst. Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this action is a suit for divorce.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein by her attorneys on the 18th day of December, 1929, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein: and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 19th day of December, 1929, the summons for defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 18th day of December, 1929, LAURO V. CARTAGENA, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant, CELERINA A. CARTAGENA, was not residing in the Republic of China nor has she been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to the 18th day of December, 1929;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 19th day of December, 1929, ORDERED that service upon the Defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW", a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 11th day of January 1930, the last day of publication of this ORDER; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

Dated: Shanghai, China.
December 19, 1929.

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India	Australia	Jugoslavia

ATTACK OF SOVIET TROOPS ON CHALAINOR AND MANCHULI

(*Continued from page 174*)

At Hailar the post post office and all other establishments suspended their operations on Nov. 23 and were evacuated to Pokotu.

Airplanes Appear Again

No advance of the Soviet troops along the railway line was reported. On the contrary it was rumored that they left Chalainor and Manchuli and went to Soviet territory. But the airplanes came on Nov. 24 once more and made their flight some way East of Hailar. By November 25 the evacuation of Hailar was completed, and from the latter date up to this time no available information has been obtained as to the situation in that town.

The governmental establishments from Tsagan and all the other stations West of Hingan were evacuated to Pokotu. This town suffered much more than any other place on the western line from the bombing made by the Soviet airplanes on Nov. 28 and 29. About twenty airplanes took part in the attacks. Many railway carriages were smashed to pieces; many people killed and wounded.

For the time being the communication is re-established to the Station of Mienduhe. But what is going on West of Mienduhe is a mystery to everyone.

Vancouver Paper on "Now Comes Asia"

A recent dispatch from Vancouver to the Manila *Bulletin* says that in the course of an editorial entitled, "Now Comes Asia", The Vancouver *Sun* remarks:

"The recent stock crash in North America has started the blue ruin gentry upon the old subject of woe and starvation. What these pessimistic people forget is that the natural wealth of this continent could survive a hundred such debacles without even feeling the financial pinch. North American prosperity of the past ten years has been created in a large measure through Europe's industrial incapacity. Europe is now getting on her feet and this industrial resistance from Europe is now causing United States business leaders to look more and more to Asia. Asia, in the next five or ten years, will receive more attention and consequent development from this North American continent.

"Asia is North America's best bet. No financial crash can cheat this continent of its natural commercial connection with the Pacific bowl."

Pertinent Comment on Red Cross Refusal to Help Chinese

In connection with the American Red Cross Society's determination to refuse further relief work to the Chinese refugees in north China on the ground that China's famine is merely the result of civil war, Hsu Shin-ying, Chairman of the National Famine Relief Committee of the National Government, in a recent interview stated that according to investigations made by him, the famine in Kansu, Shensi, and Honan was purely a result of natural calamity. "Even were the Society's statement true the refugees should be taken care of irrespective of what is the cause. The Great War, for instance, was the Worlds' greatest calamity, and was certainly not done by nature, and yet Herbert Hoover, the present American President, did his best to relieve millions of refugees. I am glad to learn that many American and British writers are in sympathy with us, "said Mr. Hsu.

Vaudeville Booking Agency To Be Opened Here

Bert Gottleib of Los Angeles has arrived in Shanghai for the announced purpose of organizing a Far Eastern Vaudeville Association which will have its head office in Shanghai with branches in Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Manila According to an interview appearing in the Shanghai newspapers Mr. Gottleib has had fourteen years experience in the theatrical business in Australia, London, Paris, Vienna, New York and Los Angeles, one of his positions having been musical director at Rector's, New York. The purpose of the Far Eastern Vaudeville Association will be to engage talent for theaters, cabarets, and private entertainments.

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Peiping Notes

Fossil bones of ten pre-ice-age men and a skull, supposed to be those of the much-discussed "Peking Men", world's oldest recorded human being, are included in the recent finds at the Choukoutien limestone fields, and they will be studied by the staff of the Geological Society of China.

Militarists and politicians whose deposits have been held up since the failure of the Exchange Bank of China are said to be detaining the bank's president, Wang Ying Tai, who is now in Mukden on visit. Many have lost due to the bank's closing a year ago and among the institutions affected is the Tsing Hua University, the loss of which is more than $100,000.

Train service from Peiping (Peking) to other cities has for the time being been rendered irregular. Blizzard raging in Manchuria and civil war affecting territory along the Tsinpu and Pinghan lines have interfered with ordinary traffic. General Yen Hsi-shan has recommended his followers to replace some of the Nanking appointees in order to improve the service.

Peiping and vicinity have remained quiet so far, despite the presence of a number of rival politico-military agents which has made the old Chinese capital the seat of the league of factions. According to the local press, however, General Yen Hsi-shan, warlord of the region including Peiping, has instructed the local authorities to disband the resident headquarters of the personal delegates of all politicians and militarists, including that of General Tang Sheng-chih, now in rivalry with General Chiang Kai-shek for leadership in the Nanking Kuomintang and Government.

Anfu Leader to Retire to Monastery

The first tidings of great joy heard in Peiping this Christmas season has come in a report that Kung Hsin-kan, a prominent Anfu leader and Minister of Interior in the former Tuan Chi Jui administration in Peking, applied recently to a local monastery for ordination, so as to retire from worldly politics and civil strife. Peace on earth, many believe here, will come when more politicians and militarists will retire into the monastery and stay there.

Under the auspices of the authorities of the Peiping-Mukden Railroad, representatives of trade and industrial

Thieves entered the Palace Museum grounds in Peiping, formerly the residence of the emperor, thrice between December 12 and 14, and walked away with pearl-inlaid, "ju-yi", of priceless value. In spite of pillage by former high officials, the palaces still hold articles historic and antique, and they are exhibited periodically for tourists and other interested visitors to the old capital.

Peiping (Peking) hears that General Lu Chung-lin, sometime Minister of War in the Nanking Government, is reorganizing the Kuominchun, or Northwestern troops in Shensi and Honan, to continue the anti-Chiang Kai-shek politico-military struggle within the Kuomintang party.

According to local press reports, General Chang Hsueh-liang, warlord at Mukden, has ordered from Europe 1,400 new machine guns and 1,000 hand machine-guns and that these arms have already arrived at Chinwantao by a German steamer.

On December 17, the district court in Peiping had to hold 21 inquests over dead as a result of the present cold snap. Local philantrophic organizations are unable to carry out much relief work an account of shortage of coal and funds to upkeep more sheltering places and gruel kitchens.

Ataman Semenoff Returns to Japan

Ataman Semenoff, leader of the "White" Russians lately visiting Tientsin, has departed for Japan. He has been in Manchuria trying to render relief to his fellow comrades who had suffered in connection with the unemployment caused by the present Sino-Russian controversy over the Chinese Eastern Railroad.

The Panchan Lama, the spiritual head in Tibet who is visiting North China, but taken ill recently while in Mukden, is convalescent, but will be unable to reach Peiping for the time being. The city has long prepared for his coming.

The sudden death of his cook from possible poisoning on December 16 so scared the ex-Manchu emperor Hsuan Tung that he was afraid of eating anything the next day, according to the vernacular press.

organizations of the cities along the line have been holding conference in Tientsin since December 16 to discuss topics which may lead to the better development of the commerce and natural resources of North China over which the line extends.

H. W.

Peiping, December 19, 1929.

Men and Events

Mrs. Alice H. Bartlett, well known American poet and writer, was in Shanghai last week on a trip around the world.

Employes of the Japan General Motors in Osaka called a strike December 27, because of the company's recent decision to discharge 284 employes.

Henry G. Reist, an engineer who has been with the General Electric Co. of America for forty years, visited Shanghai during the week in the course of a tour of Japan and China.

Dr. Soong Ts-liang, secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, and is to assume the duties of his new post January 4.

Mei Lan-fang, China's famous actor and female impersonator, accompanied by twenty assistants, will sail for the United States this month where he will appear on the American stage.

Reports from Hankow indicate that no news has been received from the British missionary, Rev. H. W. K. Sandy, who was kidnapped by so-called communist troops at Tayeh practically three weeks ago.

H. H. Fox, British Commercial Counsellor at Peiping, who retired from the British Consular service at the end of the year after almost forty years in China, has been appointed a K. B. E. In June 1914 he was made a C. M. G.

The Intelligence and Publicity Department, attached to the Shanghai office of the National Foreign Ministry, has been moved from 25 Jinkee Road in the International Settlement to 1066 Avenue Joffre, in the French Concession.

Dr. Hsu Wei-tsong, acting president of the Shanghai Provisional Court, proceeded to Nanking during the week, under instructions from the Judicial Council of the Government, for a discussion concerning the reorganization of the court.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Ambassador to Germany, has resigned, according to a *Reuter* report from Berlin on Dec. 27. Dr. Schurman prior to his appointment as Ambassador to Germany, served as Minister to China from 1921 to 1925.

A correspondent calls attention to a paragraph published in the *Review* April 21, 1928, headed "Samuel S. Young, First Cantonese Consul General in New York", stating that said statement is incorrect and that two of Mr. Young's predecessors were Cantonese.

An announcement by the *Kuo Min* news agency on Dec. 29 stated that the Central Radio Station at Nanking is being equipped with a 50-kilowatt broadcasting transmitter enabling the station to reach such points as Japan, Malaya, Siberia and the Hawaiian Islands.

Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, chairman of the Central Research Council, has announced that preparations have been made for the construction of an astronomical observatory on Purple Mountain, just outside the city limits of Nanking. The observatory will cost approximately $400,000.

The National Library at Peiping is preparing for the publication of a classified catalogue of the Chinese books formerly kept at the Peiping Library and the Metropolitan Library. The whole collection consists of over 200,000 volumes of which 25,000 are known as Chinese Incunabula.

The Otis Elevator Company, which maintains separate incorporated organizations in America, England, Canada, France, Germany and Italy, has opened an office in Shanghai in Sassoon House, with R. E. Lunkley, formerly connected with the American Trading Company, as manager.

Chinese residents of the Kaojao section of Pootung, located opposite Shanghai on the Whangpoo River, have protested against the construction of a new gasoline tank by the British Asiatic Petroleum Company. The protest has been sent to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce at Nanking.

Opium, morphia and other narcotics to a value of more than $200,000, which had been seized by the Chinese Customs and the Shanghai Police during the past three months was publicly burned at Pootung on the morning of December 27, in the presence of officials from the Customs, the Police and the Anti-Opium Association.

Mrs. Frederick Baltau, member of the Assembly of God Mission at Tientsin, died on Tuesday, Dec. 24, her age being 45 years. Mrs. Baltau was born at Frostburg, Maryland. She is survived by her husband, Frederick Baltau and two sons, Frederick and William, the elder, Frederick now being in school in the United States.

Admiral Tu Hsi-kwei of the Chinese Navy who is on a tour of inspection of naval establishments in foreign lands, arrived in Honolulu on December 27 where he and his assistants were conducted over the U. S. Naval station at Pearl Harbor. Admiral Tu is accompanied by Hollington K. Tong who is acting as chief secretary.

The *Japan Advertiser* has published in magazine form a special Conventions Number of 250 pages, giving a full report of the conventions held in Japan during October and November, 1929, namely, the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto, and the World Engineering Congress and the Tokyo Sectional Meeting World Power Conference held at Tokyo.

In view of an apology having been made for the publication of incorrect news reports, the National Government has restored press facilities to the Japanese *Nippon Dempo* News Service. Owing to the publication of incorrect reports, the National Government several days previously had withdrawn all telegraphic and radio facilities from the Japanese news service.

The staff of the Shanghai office of the Robert Dollar Co. gave a dinner at the American Club, Saturday evening, December 28, to a party of visiting Dollar steamship men. The guests were: T. B. Wilson, general agent at Hongkong; Geo. W. Vilas, general agent at Hankow, and Geo. H. Blythe, who had just returned from leave in the U. S. A. and was proceeding to points south.

Dr. D. Willard Lyon will use as the theme of his sermon at Community Church, Shanghai, Sunday morning, January 5, "How the Kingdom Came in 1929." In a sermon last Sunday Dr. Lyon presented a mastery analysis of the situation in Shanghai, which he said constituted a challenge to the church. The semi-annual meeting of Community Church was scheduled to be held Friday evening, January 3.

James N. Bird, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed advertising manager of General Motors, Japan, Ltd. in place of the previous advertising manager, Mr. Skinner, who was transferred to the head office in America. Mr. Bird, accompanied by Mrs. Bird and their son, arrived in Osaka, Japan, last week where they will make their headquarters. Prior to his connection with General Motors, Mr. Bird operated his own advertising agency in Milwaukee.

Hawaii's National Guard, with its cosmopolitan personnel, is demonstrating its importance as an agency for the Americanization of citizens of foreign ancestry. Fifty-one different races and racial mixtures are found among the 1639 members of the Guard, the Adjutant General's annual report shows. Native Hawaiians, of whom there are 431, predominate. There are 191 Japanese, 185 Filipinos, 170 Chinese, 155 Porto Ricans, 148 Portuguese, and 121 of American ancestry.

The "Customs-Correction Corps" of the Peiping bureau of social welfare announces that 50,357 Chinese women have been discovered with bound feet in the former capital, and that they have been instructed to unbind their feet at once. Representatives of the corps have been stationed at all the city gates to watch for peasants entering the city with bound feet or men with queues. These officials are armed with large scissors, and have been instructed to snip off all the queues they see.

Japanese customs officials at Kobe on Dec. 17 arrested a Chinese who was a passenger on the British steamer *Tsiwo* and charged him with attempting to smuggle cigarettes into Japan. The Japanese customs officials noticed that the Chinese had unusually high shoulders, hence stopped and searched him when it was found that his clothing was practically plated with tins of cigarettes, "thus forming a complete suit of tin armor," to quote from a report of the incident which appeared in the *Japan Chronicle* on Dec. 21.

It was announced in the House of Commons on December 24 that there are now 31 British naval vessels of all classes in Chinese waters compared with 60 and 67 in February, 1927-1928. It was stated, however, that there shortly was to be an increase in the number of ships through the dispatching of the submarine depot ship Medway and four "C" class submarines in February and two more submarines of the same class later in the year. A *Reuter* report from London on Dec. 30 stated that the new submarine Odin, said to be the largest ever constructed, would depart shortly for the China station.

Don King, for many years connected with newspapers in Shanghai and Manila, but in recent years connected with Hearst newspapers in Washington, D. C. and New York, has returned to Shanghai on a visit. He is accompanied by Mrs. King. Two years ago Mr. King won national notice in the United States through the unearthing of a story proving an attempt to tamper with the jury in the famous trial of Harry Sinclair, multi-millionaire oil maganate, who was being tried on the charge of bribing Secretary Fall, a member of the Harding Cabinet. It was largely due to Mr. King's story that Mr. Sinclair was forced to serve a term in the Washington, D. C., jail.

An article by a foreign correspondent in Kueiyang, Kweichow province, which appeared in *The North China Daily News* on December 30 stated that it seems practically certain that the Rev. D. F. Pike, a member of the China Inland Mission, was murdered by Chinese bandits several weeks ago. The report stated that Rev. Pike was kidnapped by bandits on September 14 and as nothing has been heard from him since, it is practically certain he was murdered. Two other missionaries have been murdered in the same district in recent months, one being a German Catholic priest, whose name was not given and the Rev. H. K. Smith, a member of the American Seventh Day Adventists.

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1929-30

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Barga Question Awaits Immediate Solution

BY I. A. COOKLIN

The Sino-Russian conflict, after lasting for nearly half a year, is now resulting on the one hand in a solution of the old questions that had led to the conflict, and on the other hand in the creation of new ones, of which the Barga question seems to be one of the most important, requiring immediate attention and solution. And Japan, being one of the mos concerned Powers in the question, has already expressed her point of view with regard to the affairs in Barga. The Japanese watched all the development of the Sino-Russian issue with more care and interest than, perhaps, any other nation. And it may be safe to say that they could forecast what the end and results of the issue might be. Hardly any one of the Japanese communities at Hailar and Manchuli left those towns previous to or during the last attacks of the Soviets on the places, though they seem to have known about the time the attacks had to be effected by the Soviets. Rumor about the preparation on the Soviet side for launching a general advance had been emanating from Japanese sources for several days previous to the last attacks of the Soviet troops on Chalainor and Manchuli, Hailar, Pokotu, and other places.

A Japanese subject, an old resident of Hailar, who had many friends among the Russian emigrants of the town, when asked by the latter as to whether there was an impending danger or not, replied that in order to receive an answer to their question they had to do nothing but to watch the flag with the sign of the Red Cross on it floating over his house, he being a surgeon; he told them that they had not to worry themselves when they saw that flag only, but had to take prompt measures to save their lives in case they saw the Japanese National flag run up by him over the Red Cross one. The flag was run up on Nov. 15, i. e. 2 days before the Soviets launched their attacks. The rumors contained also some hints that the Soviet attacks would be much more severe and decisive than those that had been made before, meaning that they had been mere demonstrations. And sure enough, as we now think of the first attacks of the Soviet troops on Chalainor and Manchuli we see their insignificance in comparison with the last attacks of Nov. 17 and 18. And the purpose of the first attacks can be now readily understood. The author of this more than once was talked to by his Chinese friends, young intellectuals, who were in a highly belligerent mood, and much vexed at the inactivity of the Chinese troops, at their not taking the offensive, and especially so after the first demonstrations had been made by the Soviet troops at Chalainor and Manchuli.

Chinese Wise Not to Take Offensive

From these purposely insignificant demonstrations, which were confused by the young civilians,—who, perhaps, have no idea of what a real modern fight may be—for a serious battle, —they concluded that the Russian army was weak and could be easily beaten. And it redounds to the wisdom of the Chinese military leaders that they, in spite of all, abstained from taking the offensive, which was much coveted by both the Soviet politicians and Generals of the army. It is apparent that the first small attacks at Chalainor and Manchuli were made by the Soviets for the purpose of enticing the Chinese into pursuing the "beaten-off and retreating Russian troops," and into invading Russian territory, which would give the Soviets right and exculpation to launch a serious offensive. But the Chinese were patient enough not to yield to the stratagem. Then the Soviets used another one. More than once it was rumored and reported in the local Russian press that cannonades were heard several times on the Soviet territory implying that some disturbances were in progress in the Soviet army. Again, a few days before the last attacks while the Soviet airplanes one day were circling over Manchuli they were fired at from Soviet artillery. And, at last, two or three days before the final attacks 12 Soviet soldiers crossed the frontier and reached Manchuli on foot. When brought before the Chinese military authorities there, they announced that they were deserters, that there was an acute shortage of food and warm clothing in the Soviet army, and that the latter was about to go on mutiny. The 12 soldiers were not real deserters but pretended to be so only because they acted on instructions given by their military authorities by whom they had been purposely sent. All being done to deceive the Chinese, and to impress upon them that mutiny and revolution were ready to break out in the Russian army as soon as the Chinese troops would lake the offensive.

Soviet Enticements Failed

Having exhausted all means and devices for enticing the Chinese troops to Russian territory the Soviets had recourse for attaining their aims, to more serious attacks on the Chinese.

The effect of these attacks has been felt and learned by many people, to their great misfortune, through experience: tens of thousands left their homes and fleeing lost their employment and property, and some of them their very lives.

The results of the conflict have not yet been clearly defined. Apart from changes in the conditions on the C. E. R. and, perhaps in North Manchuria in general, one of the most serious questions resulting from the Soviet attacks, and withdrawal of the Chinese troops from the districts of Manchuli and Hailar, and the occupation of the latter districts by the Mongol troops,—is the question of what happens and will happen in the next future in Barga where the situation remains to be enigmatical. The special train with the representatives of 5 nations could not reach beyond Mianduhe and came back to Harbin this morning. A number of refugees who, being mostly hunters and fishermen, left the territory of Barga about December 5 and arrived here say that they heard that a meeting of Mongol and Buryat chieftains was being held at Hailar.

Even Japanese Are Puzzled

Even the Japanese who alway kept their watch in that country seem to puzzle their brains the past recent years there were always about a score of Japanese at Hailar. They lived in the town without carrying on any business. Many of them studied the Mongolian language. A man, allegedly a Japanese, was killed somewhere in Barga last Summer. Some of the Japanese residents of Hailar by instructions from the Japanese mission in Manchuli spent quite a sum of money through engaging motor-cars and looking for the dead body of their compatriot. It was rumoured that the body was found, but they failed to identify it, Gossips say that it was a Japanese topographer who was doing his work secretly. As far as the state of matters in Mongolia was considered by some more or less intelligent observers the Japanese, far from objecting to the formation of autonomous Barga, seemed to have been inclined to promote the spirit of independency in the Mongols. There was good mutual friendship between the two peoples. Some of the young Mongolian nobles have been educated in Japan. They say that the Japanese in order to attract the Mongols to Japan have extended them special educational facilities. The Soviet Russia—as well as Tsarist Russia did—has done the same; a number of young Mongols have been educated in the modern political ideals at Moscow, Irkutsk and other places in Russia.

Mongols and Russians Are Good Neighbors

The Mongols and Russians are mutually good neighbors and old friends, and the Mongolian friendship with the Russians must be much closer and more intimate than that with the Japanese—comparatively new friends of the Mongols.

In the local Russian press it was recently reported that the Japanese announced that they would not suffer any changes in Barga, and that they would spare neither zeal nor means to support the *status quo* in Mongolia and in the Far East. Such attitude of Japan is very surprising to those who expected the Japanese to pass a silent sanction on the efforts of Barga directed to attain its autonomy. And they try to explain the sudden turn of the Japanese policy on the matters in question by concluding that the Japanese wished to have the Mongols to declare their autonomy under the auspices of not any other nation but Japanese, but seeing matters turn into discord with their wishes and expectations the Japanese have assumed displeasing and even threatening air, and seem to have called a the attention of the Soviets to what is going on in Barga, but the latter declare that it is no concern of theirs to interfere with the Mongolian affairs. This is of course not the end ot the things, but most probably, the beginning of them; and it remains to be seen what they will be like.

Harbin, December 22, 1929.

Philippine Government Sues Its Director of Posts

Jose Topacio, director of posts in the Philippine Islands, whose administration has been under fire for the past several years, is being sued for Pesos 281,000 by the new Insular Auditor, Gen. Creed C. Hammond, acting on behalf of the Philippine Government. Senor Topacio's property, including a beautiful residence has been attached, as also has his automobile, and a uniformed marshal stands at his front door. Charges have frequently been made that the postal administration of the Philippines has been grossly mismanaged under Topacio's regime, and the Government at last decided to file a civil suit.

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The Far Eastern Information Bureau

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 AVENUE EDWARD VII *SHANGHAI*

CHINA TOMORROW

Vol. II Peiping, December 20, 1929 No. 2

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

A "Case History" of Japan and the Japanese

Paper Houses by William Plomer. Published by Coward McCann, Inc., U. S. A. 287 pages.

Most books on Japan and China are marred by attempts to establish the validity of absurd theories which aim to explain the whole "mystery of the Oriental." Zealously it is advanced that Oriental philosophy is more adequate than that of the Occident; that Japanese and Chinese *mores* are based on principles of deeper social verity than those of Europe; that Chinese art is a finer expression of beauty than ever was achieved by the Dutch Masters; that filial piety as practiced in the East is the richest of loves; that Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism and Shintoism are spiritually superior to any western code derived from Christianity; that Japanese *geisha* and Chinese *chang-hsi* are the ultimate answer of sophisticated society to the problem that still furrows the brow of a more hypocritical west—or, conversely, that each of these and other aspects of civilization on this side of the earth demonstrates a lamentably backward and primitive culture when compared with life in the Euro-American countries. Many a volume with promise of real value has been made nugatory because the author ended up by trying to prove a point.

While it cannot be said that *Paper Houses* is entirely without this defect, for the author obviously has some very strong impressions, if not opinions, on the contrasts life in Japan offers with that in his own native England, the book on the whole is agreeably free of those annoying asides so over-indulged in by the average westerner who finds it impossible to write without going in for national character analysis in footnotes or parenthesis.

In *Paper Houses* there is a praiseworthy absence of sentimental effervescence and excess emotionalism. It is not a portrait of Japan through the rose glasses of cherry blossom time; the author admits this has been done with competence by tourists more romantic than himself. But as a realist's penetration into the substance of a race his "case histories"—as Mr. Plomer refers to his book in its preface—are of high integrity and importance.

There are three parts. Under the first are four short stories. In the second are two sketches, written as brief life stories—one biographically, the other in the manner of a diary. Finally there are 30 pages of travel notes on a trip through northern Japan, and "Mother Kamchatka", a satire presented in an unusual and forceful form.

The preferatory notes are worth reading and give an excellent broadside on the author's attitude toward Japan. Says he:

"It is wrong, I repeat, to say that the Japanese are better or worse than we, for there is a kind of natural balance between East and West—what we lose on the swings, they often make up on the roundabouts, and vice versa. Humanly speaking, we are all weak enough; politically they are corrupt but energetic; socially, they are backward, owing to their peculiar insularity; artistically they had already done all that art can ever do when the miraculous Nara sculptures were set up in the eighth century; they have scarcely produced a world philosopher; and if anybody asks what Japan has given to the world, one perhaps can answer: 'A great surprise—and, thanks to Mr. Waley, the Tale of Genji.' It has been commonly asserted that the Japanese have no literature to speak of. Those who say so have no intelligence to speak of.

"I admit that I am an admirer of the Japanese, for I can respect and love individuals. But I disbelieve in their enslavement of women, and I detest their tendency toward nationalistic paronoia and their particular politico-religious superstitions, which I believe to be more insidious and locally almighty than those of nearly all other countries, Russia and Italy included, and which, if persisted in, will have terrible results. Some predict a revolution; some hope for one."

The attractive quality of Plomer's writing makes his dissection of the Japanese heart a painless process for the reader. He does not abstractly point out that the Japanese has this or that characteristic or tendency. But in illustrative stories he indicates how the Japanese mind reacts to particular situations. He seldom reveals surprise at anything they do.

It is a relief to encounter a western author who can write of the Japanese as if they were not the strangest people on earth. Yet he does not neglect to emphasize those features of the race which always startle the inexperienced Occidental mind. That he has deeply observed and felt the psychology of the Japanese is patent in every line with which he portrays his characters. Reverence for the Holy One, the Son of Heaven;

the unquestioning obedience of son to father; the fatalism that, accepting death without fear, embraces joy with animal fervor; the naive delight in the "sacred duty of procreation"; the fierce, conscious pride of race; the baffling capacity for monumental perseverance; the uncomplaining submissiveness of women and *ona* to their obscure status in the sphere of social activity; the contrasting gentleness of heart and brutality of soul—one becomes aware, through Plomer's characters, of all these components which appear to make the individual almost pathological, but result in a *mass* Japanese of unparalleled solidarity and amazing greatness.

No story in the book is without its reward, but "A Piece of Good Luck," and "A Brutal Sentimentalist" are especially brilliant. The first deals with the evolution of a country lass, shy, awkward, pink-cheeked, and horse-haired, into a pale complexioned, amorous, worldly-wise city girl—a truly admirable piece of character development. The "Sentimentalist" is about a kind of Japanese frequently found in the Imperial employ, one who has devoted his life toward the all-important end of Empire. Toiling, relentlessly driving himself through stupendous tasks, constantly taxing his brain to full capacity in order to achieve his ambition of Service, this individual is the Japanese simulacrum for the Babbitt, only a little bit more so. During a protracted illness he has time to think in the abstract for once in his life. This introspection leads him into dangerous channels of thought: for the first time Doubt seems possible. He wonders how it is that there can be more than one interpretation of right—*the* right he sees in his heretofore unquestioning subordination of all things to the service of his Emperor. When an English friend of his opens the door of a new analytic process for him he wonders if, after all, the man who mercilessly, inhumanely commits murder in the name of the Son of Heaven can be justified by the same motives that have urged him to devote 45 years of his life toward establishing prestige for the same Holy Man. Deftly the author handles this theme. One senses the slow, metallic grind of the man's mind as he turns it into unaccustomed regions, the swift beauty of fleeting reminescences which supplement the main turn of his thought, the horror that is his when it becomes conceivable he has submerged himself in a life that has been empty and futile, its purpose something dubious. It is like the awakening of an orthodox to the plausibility of agnosticism.

Plomer's style is laudable. At all times it is on a high plane of literary excellency; occasionally it is near genius. He has an excellent perception of the quality of drama. Witness this paragraph, from Nakamura:"

"The man in uniform stretches out his arm for a cigarette, which he lights meditatively in the firebox before him. Though he is a young man, his face is thoughtful and shows some marks of adult feeling, it is at the same time and hopeful. There is the mingled fragrance of tobacco smoke, the scent of plum blossoms and the not unpleasant savor of frying fish. On the upper story of the inn some paperscreens are suddenly pushed back, and the head and shoulders of a man appear, who leans his arms on the low balcony railing and looks out over the roofs. A gross enormous fellow with strong chubby arms, childish face, double chin and bull neck, he catches sight of the dogs in the street below, an expression of pleasure animates his features which are almost too fat to allow of a smile and he turns as if to call somebody out from the room behind him. As he turns a loop of hair can be seen at the back of his head: he is a professional wrestler. In response a woman appears at his side, and she too looks down gaily at the dogs. The watcher, the man in the uniform of a chauffeur, whose name happens to be Nakamura, is amused at the scene. It is rather charming, rather whimsical to watch those two throwing biscuits down to the dogs. The girl looks like a geisha. She reminds Nakamura of a girl who is nearly always in his thoughts, and who sometimes used to be in his arms until—Reminds? He leans very slightly forward and looks carefully. It is the girl."

Fortunately Plomer combines the subtlety of a Frenchman the accuracy of an Englishman and the profundity of a German. He writes with a soaring wit, a superb sense of humor. But he never makes out his characters to be ridiculous in order to be amusing—as was the case in the so popular "Honorable Picnic"; and throughout his writing his sincerity is always evident. Although he has learned the secret of Japanese laughter, he does not represent them as a humorous race. If there is any criticism, itshould be that he overemphasizes the mass melan cholia. From our acquaintance with Japanese we cannot conceive that they are quite as morbid as the Russians—which is what Plomer thinks.

This book has value and contains many a revelation for the careful reader. It undoubtedly is one of the more important volumes of its kind on Japan. Even the casual reader will find it absorbing entertainment.

E. S.

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The Move Against Tang Shen-Tse in Honan

The winding-up of the Sino-Russian conflict in North Manchuria, plus the National Government's moves in respect to an abolition of exterritoriality, have distracted attention from the military and political situation in Honan province where plans have been under consideration for suppression of the independence movement of Gen. Tang Shen-tse. Gen. Tang is a native of Hunan, descendant of a long line of prominent officials dating back to the Ching Dynasty. When the Nationalist military move started from Canton in 1926, Gen. Tang allied himself with the Cantonese and did excellent service in defeating Gen. Wu Pei-fu then in control of the Hankow district. In 1927 he was appointed commander of the Fourth Route Army under the Kuomintang banner and drove back the Fengtien invaders under Han Ling-chuan and Yang Yu-ting, the Fengtien forces at that time being in control of northern Honan.

After Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's resignation as commander-in-chief of the Nationalist forces, Gen. Tang was forced out of the Hankow district by the Kwangsi generals Bei Tsung-chi and Li Tsung-jen, but when Gen. Chiang returned to office, Gen. Tang was reappointed head of the Fifth Route Army. In the spring of 1929 he assisted in the fight against the Kwangsi "rebels" and shortly afterward was appointed a member of the Committee on Military Disbandment. As leader of the Fifth Route Army he was dispatched to Honan to lead the campaign against the Kuominchun in the fall of 1929 and it was while engaged in this campaign that Gen. Tang suddenly issued a circular telegram attacking the Government and announcing himself a member of the so-called "Reorganizationists."

Gen. Tang's recent rebellion proved most embarassing to the Central Government as it was timed with the attack of Gen. Chang Fa-kwei at Canton and the rebellion of Gen. Shih Yu-shan of Anhwei province whose troops were stationed at Pukow, directly across the Yangtsze River from Nanking. For a time it appeared that the National Government might be overturned, but Gen. Chiang Kai-shek stood his ground and in view of the defeat of Gen. Chang Fa-kwei at Canton and the fizzling out of the Shih Yu-shan Rebellion in northern Kiangsi, Gen. Tang Shen-tse was left in a more or less isolated position in Honan province.

For a time it was rumored that Gen. Tang was acting in cooperation with certain important Northern military leaders, including Gen. Yen Hsi-shan in Shansi and Chang Hsueh-liang in Manchuria, but a joint declaration of these two northerners which was circulated on December 21 definitely put an end to such rumors for both announced their support of the Central Government. Furthermore, Gen. Yen announced his intentions of moving immediately against Gen. Tang Shen-tse's forces which are astride the Peking-Hankow Railway in central Honan. According to a report appearing in the *North China Star* on Dec. 25 the National Government practically has placed all military, political and financial matters in the territory to the north of the Yellow River in the hands of Gen. Yan which is supposed to carry with it the control of most of the Peiping-Hankow Railway. It is supposed to be in exchange for this that Gen. Yen has been appointed commander of the expedition against Tang Shen-tse and according to reports from Taiyuanfu (Capital of Shansi) on December 30, Gen. Yen had made all preparations for sending an army southward over the Peiping-Hankow line with the object of attacking Tang's troops from the North while another Nationalist army operating northward from Hankow will attack from the south. A report appearing in the *Shun Pao* on Dec. 31, from Hankow, indicated that Gen. Tang's army has lost its fighting spirit; that many of his troops have deserted and that the remainder are concentrated in the vicinity of Hsuchang. A number of high military and political officials of the Government including Ho Cheng-chung, Fang Peng-jen, Li Shih-tseng and Wu Tze-hui have gone to Taiyuanfu for the purpose of conferring with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, supposedly in regard to the Honan campaign as well as political matters in north China. It was stated that Yen will mobilize some 150,000 troops in the campaign into Honan against Gen. Tang Shen-tse's forces which are reported not to exceed 20,000. What has happened to the Kuominchun troops which were driven back into Shensi as a resulut of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's campaign is still a mystery despite reports that various subordinate Kuominchun commanders have allied themselves with Gen. Tang Shen-tse.

(Continued on page 197)

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

December 24.—Director Yeh Tsu-chang delivers a speech on National Reconstruction at the weekly memorial service of the Central Party headquarters at Nanking.—State Council promulgates regulations classifying all *hsien* into three grades.—Minister H.H.Kung to preside during next two weeks at series of staff meetings of Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.—Col. Chang Hui-chang recommends State Council to reorganize Kwangtung air forces under direct jurisdiction of the Ministry of War.—Air Mail bureau of Ministry of Communications is to be inaugurated New Year's day and proposes to take over control of the National Aviation Corporation.—Ministry of Public Health plans to open up plague prevention examination bureaus along the coast next summer.—Wosung Forts commander rescinds previous order forbidding entrance of ships to harbor during night.—Foreign Office learns that other Powers will follow America's example and will withdraw their garrisons along the Peiping railways.—Chen Chi-tang, commander of 8th Route Army, now stationed at Wuchow reports further victories over Kwangsi rebels.—State Council issues mandate commending Kwangtung military commanders for exterminating Chang Fa-kwei and other rebels.—Shenyang dispatch states that Soviet troops had not yet withdrawn from Chalanor and Manchuli.—Mayor Ma of Tsingtao leaves Tsingtao for Pengpu to consult Gen. Shih Yiu-shan.—Conference for reorganization of Shanghai Provisional Court still continues, 13th meeting being held to-day.—Chang Hsueh-liang reports that negotiations at Habarovsk with Soviets are progressing smoothly.

December 25.—Suifenho telegram states that population there is reduced to one-fifth of normal figure owing to the recent Soviet invasions.—Gen. Ho Ying-chang arrives at Hankow and proceeds to Sinyang, southern Honan to inspect troops.

December 26.—Three Shansi divisions concentrate at Chengchow so as to advance on Tang Sheng-chi.—Chengchow message states that entire region north of Hsuchang is free of rebels.—Divisional Commander Chow Lan is relieved of command of 8th division (Hunan).—Remnant Kwangsi rebels are hemmed in west of Wuchow by Government forces.—Central Supervisory Committee members proceed to Taiyuan to confer with Gen Yen Hsi-shan.—Wang Chung-hui arrives back from the Hague, at Shanghai.—National Opium Suppression Committee asks for statistics on import of narcotics through Tsingtao.—Yen Hsi-shan expected shortly to go to Chengchow to personally direct operations against Tang Seng-chi.

December 27.—Declaration of abrogation of foreign consular jurisdiction will be subject of discussion at emergency meeting of C. P. C.—Sun Fo, Minster of Communications, will shortly make important declaration on railway situation throughout the country.—Chang Hsueh-liang telegraphs to former consuls at Vladivostock and other Russian posts to return to their duties.—Young Mongols in Barga district set up Soviet government at Hailar.—Estimated losses resulting from recent Soviet military incursion into Manchuria are: 10,000 civilians and soldiers dead, property loss, $100,000,000.—Tsin-Pu railway announces resumption of full service beginning New Year's day.—Tang Seng-chi's forces are reported to be dwindling daily.

December 28.—Wang Lih-ko, former Consul General at Manila is appointed *charge d'affaires* at Madrid.—Special Municipality of Shanghai decides on more efficient health measures commencing from New Year.—State Council receives comprehensive project for development of Hulutao.—Chiang Kai-shek issues statement to press encouraging and soliciting free and constructive criticism concerning party and government affairs.—Gen. Chen Chi-tang issues order at Wuchow for complete "pacification" of remnant rebels in Kwangsi within a fortnight.—Tsai Yun-sen, accompanied by new Soviet manager and assistant manager for Chinese Eastern railway, arrive at Harbin.—Hsuchang rebels now without responsible leader, Tang Sheng-chi having departed from said city with an armed escort.—Japanese *Nippon Dempo* news agency, having tendered apology, National government lifts ban.—Unofficial telegram states that Chinese meant no offense to Japan in objecting to Mr. Obata as Japanese Minister to China.—Its mandate says State Council at emergency meeting decides to issue mandate declaring abolition of extraterritoriality on January 1, 1930, that from January 1 all foreigners must obey Central and local laws in China, and Ministers are

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directed to submit plans to Legislative Yuan for the best method of assuring execution of the mandate.

December 29 and 30.—Nanking Central radio station to install more powerful transmitter.—Dr. C. T. Wang issues statement abolishing extraterritoriality.—Judicial Yuan instructs Shanghai provisional court authorities that it is taking over the court, but that they are to carry on as usual pending reorganization.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends identic notes to powers announcing abolition of extraterritoriality end of 1929.—$50,000 reward offered for capture of Tang Seng-chi.—Gen. Kiang Chun-chi held prisoner by Soviets, to be released New Year's day.

Tuesday, December 31.—President Chiang Kai-shek announces that C. E. C. plenary session would be convened next spring.—Ho Chen-chun arrives at Taiyuan and confers with Yen Hsi-shan.—Tsingtao Mayor Ma proceeds to Hsuchow to confer with chairman of Honan provincial government.—Fighting takes place near Peiping-Hankow railway, town of Hsuchang.—Mo Teh-hui appointed director general of C. E. R.—Red Cross Society brings 1,000 refugees to Tientsin from Hailar district.—Gregorian New Year holidays to be observed, for three days.—Six leading Kuominchun commanders under Feng Yu-hsiang ordered to be expelled from Kuomintang.—Hu Han-min addresses weekly memorial service at Nanking endorsing decision to end extrality.—8th Route Army advances from Hohsien to Pinglo.

Foreign Cable Contracts Not to be Renewed

According to a recent telegram from Nanking, the International Communications Committee, which includes representatives of the Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Finance, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Iudustry, Labor and Commerce, has decided that China's contract with the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, which is due to expire in January 1931, shall not be renewed upon its expiration.

Similar action was taken at a meeting in Nanking of the Committee which was held to prepare for the termination of the special privileges enjoyed by all foreign telegraph companies in China. It was decided that formal notification be dispatched to the Eastern Extension and the Great Northern Companies giving notice of China's intention to terminate their contracts in January, 1931. The question of the payment of outstanding obligations of the Ministry of Communications to the cable companies was also discussed.

E. Phillips Oppenheim Visiting in Far East

E. Phillips Oppenheim, noted English writer of mystery novels, acompanied by Mrs. Oppenheim and their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Downs, is now visiting in Manila. They are traveling aboard their motor yacht, Stella Polaris, and for several weeks have been visiting Far Eastern ports. Mr. Oppenheim, whose stories are familiar to readers of the *Saturday Evening Post*, stated that the present trip is only for rest and recreation and that he is not looking for material for a series of Oriental mystery stories. However, he said that after he returns to England it was possible that he might write something, "providing present impressions lasted." Mr. Oppenheim's first novel, "Expatiation" was published before he was 20 years of age.

Chinese Refugee Children Brought to Shanghai and Canton

According to a report appearing in the Chinese newspapers this week a group of 130 Chinese children, rescued by the Chinese Red Cross Society from the famine districts of Kansu and Suiyuan, have been taken to Canton with the object of finding homes for them. The report stated that 1,094 children refugees from Shensi, Kansu, Loyang and Suiyuan by the Chinese Red Cross had been brought to Shanghai and Canton in recent weeks.

Woman Journalist Arrested at Hangchow

Miss Wang Su-hsiang, the editor of a Chinese daily newspaper at Hangchow, capital of Chekiang province, was arrested and detained at police headquarters in that city of Dec. 31. A report which appeared in the *Shanghai Pao*, a small newspaper in Shanghai stated that Miss Wang's arrest was ordered by Chang Ching-kiang, chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, the charge being that Miss Wang had published an article considered "insulting". Miss Wang's arrest created a considerable stir in the Chekiang capital and efforts have been exerted by her friends to obtain her release. The name of the paper of which Miss Wang is editor is the *Che-Kiang Jih Pao.*

THE MOVE AGAINST TANG SHEN-TSE IN HONAN

(*Continued from page 194*)

A report in the *Sin Wan-pao* on Dec. 31 stated that Gen. Liu Yu-fang, one of the Kuominchun commanders in Shensi, had sent a representative to Taiyuanfu offering to support Gen. Yen and the Central Government, providing funds could be found for the support of his troops. It was reported that through traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway shortly would be resumed owing to the expected early liquidation of the rebellion of Gen. Shih Yu-shan's troops.

According to latest reports, Gen. Shih's troops are still stationed at the town of Pengpu in Anhwei province, but due to mediation of Gen. Ma Fu-hsiang (governor of the Tsingtao area) ,Gen. Shih Yu-shan had repented of his independence movement and had offered to surrender to the Central Government. When Gen. Shih's troops rebelled at Pukow they seized more than 50 locomotives and all of the available railway rolling stock which they took with them to Pengpu, which action naturally proved most embarrassing to the National Government since it made it practically impossible for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to send a force in pursuit.

Nationalist Forces Continue Progress Against "Ironsides"

A special telegram to the *Review* from Hongkong December 29 stated that conditions in Kwangsi, owing to the war were chaotic, as various parts of it were governed by four independent factions. Li Ming-shue and Yu Tso-pei were stated to be organizing a Communist government at Liuchow. Chen Chi-tang's troops recaptured Tenghsie, Mongkong, Hohshien and Pinglo December 28, defeating the Ironside remnants who retreated towards Kweilin. It is officially reported that pro-Nanking militarists in Yunnan, Kweichow and Hunan provinces are mobilizing forces to enter Kwangsi to assist Chen Chi-tan.

The government troops having captured Hohshien December 28, together with 1500 rifles and anmunition, the rebels fled to Patpu. Government divisions from Shaoping advanced towards Shatien, whereupon remnants of Chang Fa-kwei's troops retreated to Chungshan and Fuchuan. The rebel general Huang Chan-kau was wounded during the aerial bombardment and was captured in a hospital at Hohshien. Fuho, Mungkiang and places near the river have been cleared of rebel troops. Despite a snowstorm government airplanes continued to bombard enemy posts at Hsuchang for several days, dropping more than eighty bombs, most of which exploded and did effective damage. The Government has ordered the fifth and eleventh route armies to continue the northwestern expedition. Many divisions are being transported westward from Loyang.

National Government Observes Gregorian New Year

Pursuant to its policy of modernizing China the National government decreed that the Gregorian New Year should be observed this year and not the time honored Chinese New Year, which, following the lunar calendar, would in the ordinary course be observed at the end of January. In the Shanghai and Nanking neighborhoods at least the National Government's decree was fairly well observed, and the Chinese Government offices observed January 1, 2 and 3 as holidays.

The local military and constabulary authorities in the Chinese controlled areas did not, however, observe a holiday, as there were fears that reactionaries might take advantage of the New Year to create disturbances. Therefore a general review of a part of the Fifth Division, which was scheduled to take place on the morning of January 1, was cancelled by order of Gen. Hsiung Chih-hui. However, the whole staff of the garrison headquarters and middle and senior officers of the Fifth Division gathered at the Lunghua Headquarters and united in celebrating the New Year. Luncheon was also served.

A mass celebration of the New Year by all members of the Kuomintang in Greater Shanghai, under auspices of the City Kuomintang Office, was held at the Puyutang, a charitable institution in Kuohu Road, Nantao. Each official organ and each popular body had appointed three representatives to take part in the celebration. A general holiday of three days by all classes, except communications and public utilities, was declared.

At Nanking, three separate ceremonies were held to celebrate New Year's Day. President Chiang Kai-shek received the diplomatic and foreign representatives, a united celebration was held by sub-heads of official organizations, both military and civil, and decorations were confererred on various proniment members of the Government, a list of whom appears elsewhere in this issue of the *Review*.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues. Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

September	6,	and	13,	of	1919	
December	27,	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4
February	15	1925	„	31	„	11
June	20	1925	„	33	„	3
September	12	1925	„	34	„	2
September	26	1925	„	34	„	4
June	30	1926	„	35	„	8
August	11	1926	„	37	„	10
August	28	1926	„	37	„	11
September	4	1926	„	38	„	1
September	25	1926	„	38	„	4
October	16	1926	„	38	„	7
November	6	1926	„	38	„	10
December	11	1926	„	39	„	2
February	19	1927	„	39	„	12
February	26	1927	„	39	„	13
March	26	1927	„	40	„	4
April	2	1927	„	40	„	5
April	9	1927	„	40	„	6
April	16	1927	„	40	„	7
April	23	1927	„	40	„	8
March	3	1928	„	44	„	1

Mail with statement to

The China Weekly Review

4 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai

Japanese Population in Manchuria, 1907-1928

(Nankai University (Tientsin) Bulletin)

According to the statistics published by the Kwantung Government, 96 percent. of the Japanese population in Manchuria in 1928 were concentrated in the Kwantung Leased Territory, regions along the South Manchuria Railway and places under the extraterritoriality extended jurisdiction of Japanese Consuls. An analysis of the statistics on Japanese population in these regions for the period 1907-1928, therefore, shows the trend of Japanese population growth in Manchuria as a whole.

The Japanese population in these regions increased from a little less than forty thousand in 1907 to about two hundred thousand in 1928, an increase of five times within twenty-two years. This increase is due more to immigration than to natural growth. This rate of increase, however, is less fluctuating for natural growth than for immigration. Taking 1913 as the base year of 100, the rate of immigration falls from the high percentage of 618.7 for 1907 to that of 27.0 for 1915. It rises again to 428.3 for 1919, but falls once more to the negative percentage of 61.3 for 1923. As a negative percentage of immigration is never possible, a word of explanation may be offered with regard to the nature of statistics given. The statistics on the Japanese population in these regions, as compiled by the Kwangtung Government, refer only to total increase and natural growth. The figures for immigration are calculated by the Nankai University Society for the Study of the Northeastern Provinces, by deducting the available figures for natural growth from those for total increase, on the assumption that the difference is chiefly due to immigration, not to emigration. It is quite possible, if not frequently true, that during some years, such as 1923, the decrease of Japanese population, in face of an increase due to natural growth at the rate of 16.3 per thousand, is actually due to emigration.

At any rate, the constantly increasing rate of natural growth in Japanese population, from 3.9 per thousand in 1910 to 18.8 per thousand in 1925, and the more or less fluctuating rate of increase in Japanese immigration, are established facts that may reflect seriously upon the economic development of Manchuria.

Statistical Details

The Trend of Japanese Population in the Kwantung Leased Territory, Regions along the South Manchuria Railway and Places Extraterritoriality-Extended under the Jurisdiction of Japanese consuls, 1907-1928.

Year	Total Japanese	Excess over Previous Year	Natural Growth Rate per 1.000	Natural Growth Number	Natural Growth Index	Immigration Rate per 1.000	Immigration Number	Immigration Index
	(1)	(2)	(3)[1]	(4)[2]	(5)	(6)[4]	(7)[3]	(8)
1907.....	37,885	21,272	-7.0	-116	-7.7	1287.4	21,388	618.7
1908.....	46,942	9,057	-4.9	-186	-12.4	244.0	9,243	267.4
1909.....	65,901	18,959	-7.2	-338	-22.5	411.1	19,297	558.2
1910.....	74,271	8,370	3.9	257	17.1	123.1	8,113	234.7
1911.....	79,001	4,730	7.8	579	38.5	55.9	4,151	120.1
1912.....	85,338	6,337	14.5	1,146	76.3	65.7	5,191	150.2
1913.....	90,297	4,959	17.6	1,502	100.0	40.5	3,457	100.0
1914.....	94,707	4,410	17.2	1,553	103.4	31.6	2,867	82.6
1915.....	97,062	2,355	15.0	1,421	94 6	9.9	934	27.0
1916.....	103,025	5,963	16.1	1,563	104.1	45.3	4,400	127.3
1917.....	111,578	8,553	15.2	1,566	104.3	67.8	6,987	202.1
1918.....	124,355	12,777	9.0	1,004	66.8	105.5	11,773	340.6
1919.....	139,734	15,379	4.6	572	38.1	119.1	14,807	428.3
1920.....	152,787	13,053	10.8	1,509	100.5	82.6	11,544	333.9
1921.....	158,133	5,346	17.8	2,720	181.1	17.2	2,626	76.0
1922.....	168,587	10,454	19.8	3,131	208.5	46.3	7,323	211.8
1923.....	169,216	629	16 3	2,748	183.0	-12.6	2,119	-61.3
1924.....	173,896	4,680	18.6	3,147	209.5	9.1	1,533	44.3
1925.....	180,149	6,253	18.8	3,269	217.6	17.2	2,934	86.3
1926.....	183,210[5]	3,061						
1927.....	189,073[5]	5,863						
1928.....	195,467[5]	6,394						

1. The Kwantung Government: Statistics.
2. (3) times (1) of the previous year.
3. (2) minus.
4. (7) divided by (1) of the previous year.
5. Manchuria Enlightening Society, yearbook.

American University Club Will Install Officers

At the meeting of the executive committee of the American University Club on January 7 the newly-elected officers, Dr. Charles E. Patton, president; Dr. Herman Liu, vice-president, and Trueman R. Johnson, secretary-treasurer, will be installed. During the absence of Mr. Johnson in South China, G. Channing Smith, of the Raven Trust Company, will serve as acting secretary-treasurer.

China's Customs Revenue for 1929

According to a statement issued by F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, December 31, the Maritime Customs Revenue for 1929 amounts in round figures to Hk. Tls. 152,760,000. The sterling equivalent is approximately £20,248,600.

The following table shows in round figures the collection for 1929 at the principal ports:—

Harbin	Hk. Tls. 3,112,000
Antung	3,791,000
Dairen	12,837,000
Newchwang	2,084,000
Tientsin and Chinwangtao	16,351,000
Kiaochow	6,671,000
Hankow	8,263,000
Shanghai	69,442,000
Amoy	2,117,000
Swatow	2,928,000
Canton	6,115,000

All foreign loans and indemnity obligations secured on the Customs revenue were paid in full, the cost in silver of same having been Shanghai Taels 65,336,113.41.

Provisional Court Now Under Judicial Yuan

The Consular Body was informed by Foreign Commissioner Hsu Mu during the week that beginning from January 1, the Provisional Court in Shanghai comes under control of the Judicial Yuan instead of under the Kiangsu Provincial Government as was formerly the case. The Foreign Commissioner said that although the reorganization is somewhat connected with extrality, the two affairs are practically different, because extrality concerns the whole of China while the Provisional Court is simply regional. With regard to the sitting of consular deputies in the Provisional Court, the Foreign Commissioner said this would be settled in the near future.

A. B. C. Underwear Co. to Open Savings Department

The A. B. C. Underwear Company of Shanghai is opening a savings department, the proceeds of which are to be used to finance a weaving mill. According to T. G. Wang, the manager of A. B. C., the company has purchased 300 American looms which were lying up country idle, in fact had never been used, and he hopes to have them put into operation in the near future. The original cost of the looms is stated to have been Tls. 300,000, whereas the purchase price is given at Tls. 100,000. Depositors are to receive ten per cent annual interest and inducements are offered to depositors to become shareholders.

Chinese Tobacco Companies Go Bankrupt

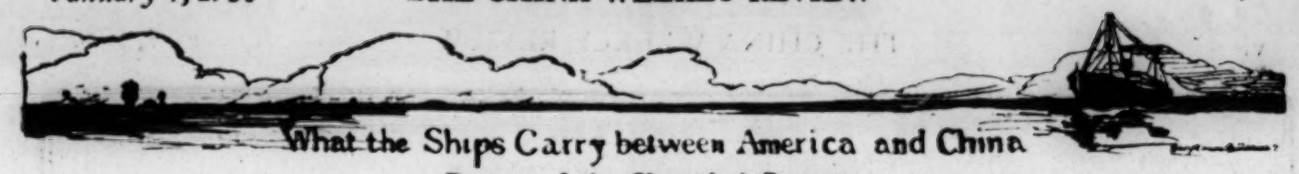
According to a report appearing in the *Shun Pao* on Dec. 27, ten Chinese tobacco and cigarette factories have become bankrupt and about thirty more were expected to close by the end of the year. The report stated that since May 30, 1926, more than 100 Chinese cigarette factories of various sizes were established, but that owing to foreign competition most of them were forced to close. Further recent complications have been due to the depreciation of silver, making it difficult for the Chinese companies with small capital to purchase supplies of tobacco from abroad.

Editor and Wife in Tragedy at Hongkong

G. W. C. Burnett and wife, for many years managing editors and proprietors of the China Mail and Sunday Herald at Hongkong, were found dead New Year's night at their residence in the Peak district. It is believed that Mr. Burnett shot his wife dead first and then committeed suicide. A son, who is attending college in England, survives them.

H. B. Campbell.

46 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Jan. Customs Rate Tls. 1.66 equal Gold $1

JAPANESE PRINCE, Nov. 15.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Aluminium Sheets	Pls	270
Brass Wire	,,	40
Brass Sheets	,,	447
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	24
Flour, Corn	,,	261
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	68
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 20 per cent. strength	,,	417
Sugar, Corn	,,	84
Sugar, of Milk	,,	319
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,987
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	5
Hand-bags, Leather	Doz.	12
Socks	,,	33
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	5,003
Paints	Galls.	3,429
Cigarettes	Mille	300
Shoes	Pairs	3,150
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	201
Motor-cars	,,	2
Rubber Tubes, Pneumatic: For Motor-cars	,,	1,444
Rubber Tires, Soild: For Motor-cars	,,	4
Rubber Inner Tubes: For Motor-cars	,,	480
Pianos	,,	1
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs	451
Machinery	,,	29,068
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	678

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Nov. 15
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Soochow	Bls. 20	Pls. 20.00
White, S'hai	Bls. 145	,, 143.62
Yellow, S'hai	Bls. 5	,, 4.92
Silk, Waste, Refuse: Shanghai	Bls. 17	,, 57.10
Silk Piece Goods		,, 0.64
Silk Pongees, Honan		,, 10.72
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang		,, 1
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo		,, 567
Brassware		,, 50
Egg Albumen, Dried		,, 48
Egg Yolk, Dried		,, 15
Egg Whole Egg, Dried		,, 458
Hair, Human		,, 132
Skins, Goat, Untanned		,, 100
Wool Sheep's		,, 498
Hats, Hemp		Pcs. 10,800
Hats, Buntal Fibre		,, 24,600
Hats, Rush, Coarse		,, 53,400
Skins, Lamb, Untanned		,, 20,000
Skins, Leopard, Untanned		,, 74
Skins, Mole, Untanned		,, 3,000
Skins, Dog, Tanned		,, 3,500

MONTAUK, Nov. 19.
(Agents: Admiral Oriental Line.)
From U. S. of America.

Cows, Living	No.	1
Calves, ,,	,,	1
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	Sup.ft.	3,322,478
Clear	Sup.ft.	312,369
Merchantable	Sup'ft.	76,737

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.
(Agents: States S.S. Co)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai	Bls. 210	Pls. 208.44
Yellow, Tsingtao, etc.	Bls. 20	,, 19.99
Yellow, S'hai	Bls. 35	,, 34.20
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, Soochow	Bls. 20	,, 20.45
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, Antung	Bls. 30	,, 31.35
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions: Shanghai	Bls. 250	Pls. 249.00
Silk, Pongees, Honan		,, 36.40
Silk, Pongees, Shantung		,, 36.57
Tea, Green, Gunpowder, Ningpo		,, 20
Antimony, Crude		,, 420
Bristles		,, 78
Cotton Waste		,, 202
Egg Albumen, Dried		,, 95
Nutgalls		,, 579
Feathers, Goose		,, 39
Hair, Human		,, 163
Oil, Wood		,, 4,853
Peas, White		,, 840
Seed, Sesamum		,, 3,750
Wool, Sheep's		,, 839

SHINYO MARU, Nov. 29.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Waste, Refuse: Shanghai	Bls. 27	Pls. 84.82
Silk Pongees, Shantung		,, 1.74
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo		,, 315
Young Hyson, H'chow, etc		,, 79
Hyson, Kiukiang		,, 9
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow		,, 242
Tea, Dust, Kiukiang		,, 54
Antimony, Regulus		Pls. 420
Egg Yolk, Dried		,, 42
Groundnuts, Kernels		,, 74
Peanuts, in Shell		,, 45
Peas, White		,, 750
Wool, Sheep's		,, 206
Eggs, Fresh		Mille 27

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Firm Dec. 30. Business Done 4,159,860 Shares

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCKS	Monday Dec. 21	Tuesday Dec. 23
354¼	197	Allied Chemical & Dye	250½	260
110	23	Allied Power & Light	Unq	32⅝
184½	86	American Can	115¼	118⅞
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	78	80⅞
130¼	62	American Smelting	72⅝	70⅛
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	216⅜	217⅜
235	160	American Tobacco "B"	196½	194½
199	50	American Waterworks	85½	88
140	67½	Anaconda Copper	73⅛	73¼
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	37½	36⅞
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	114½	114¾
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	91¼	93⅞
61⅞	25	Calumet & Hecla	28¼	28¼
265⅞	188	Canadian Pacific Railway	187¼	187¼
92	42⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	61⅜	60¾
108½	75	Chicago Northwestern	84	83¼
143½	97	Chicago Rock Island	113	112
135	26	Chrysler	35¼	35½
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	Unq	25⅜
140	52	Columbia Gas & Electric	70	73
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Gramaphone	26	27
63	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	29	29⅝
183¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	94⅞	96⅜
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	22	22⅜
126⅜	70	Corn Products	87½	87⅞
82¼	21⅛	Coty, Inc.	24¼	24
30⅛	6½	Curtiss Wright, Common	6¾	6⅝
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	28¼	27½
231	80	DuPont de Nemours	114	114¾
264¼	150	Eastman Kodak	174	172¼
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	78	82¾
93½	41½	Erie Railway	56	56
105⅝	21	Fox Film "A"	22	21½
403	168⅛	General Electric	229¼	236
81¾	35	General Food	46⅜	46½
91¾	33½	General Motors	39⅞	40
126½	70	General Railway Signal	88	86⅞
82	31½	Gold Dust	38¼	38
105¾	40⅛	Goodrich Rubber	40¼	40⅛
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	63½	62
102⅞	43	Granby Consolidated	49⅜	50¾
122¼	80	Great Northern Certificate	88	Unq
82⅜	27⅜	Haygart	35½	34¼
102¾	48	International Cement	56	56
103½	5¼	International Combustion Eng.	5¾	4¾
142	65	International Harvester	76	Unq
72¾	25	International Nickel (Com)	30⅝	30⅝
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	Unq	48½
14¾	4¼	International Products (Com)	6	6
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	69¾	71¼
242¾	90	Johns Manville	116¼	122
104⅞	49⅜	Kennecott Copper	57½	56⅛
157¼	80⅛	Lambert Co.	94¾	95
102¼	65	Lehigh Valley	72	70¾
106¼	80	Liggett & Myers. "B"	93¾	94¼
24	11½	Madison Square Garden	12⅞	12¼
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific (Com)	88	86½
156⅞	45½	Montgomery Ward	46⅞	48½
62⅞	23¼	Nevada Consolidated Copper	29½	28½
256½	160	New York Central	161⅝	167
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	84⅛	84⅛
146½	56⅛	Pacific Lighting	70½	71¾
32½	13	Packard Motor Car	15¾	15⅝
75½	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	49	49¼
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railroad	73¼	73¾
30	13¼	Pennroad Corporation	13¼	13⅜
47	24¼	Phillips Petroleum	34⅝	34⅝
137¾	54	Public Service of New Jersey	78	80⅝
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	40¾	42
58½	28	Raybestos	33	31¼
147¾	101½	Reading Railway	121	123
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	48⅜	48¾
181	80	Sears Roebuck	85⅜	85⅞
31¾	19	Shell Union	23	23
188	59½	Simmons Co.	83½	88
93¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	54⅛	54½
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	117¾	118½
243¾	73½	Standard Gas & Electric	109⅞	114⅞
83	43	Standard Oil of New Jersey	64½	64⅜
48⅛	31¾	Standard Oil of New York	32¼	33
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	56	55½
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	53¼	53½
139⅜	58½	Timken Roller Bearing	75	76
67⅜	20¼	Trans-America	41⅝	41⅛
140	59	Union Carbide & Carbon	76	77¼
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	211	211
162	31	United Aircraft & Transport	45¾	45
20½	6¼	United Dry Docks	7¼	Unq
61⅞	15	U. S. Leather "A"	15⅜	15
119½	50½	U. S. Realty & Improvement	60⅛	59
261¾	150	United States Steel	164½	166⅜
116½	37½	Vanadium	48⅜	47⅛
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	133⅛	139½
		Call Money	Unq	6

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Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, well commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the pictureque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai at Shanghai North Station.

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shihkiachuan	Chengchow	Hsiaokan hsien	Hankow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.45	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiaokanhsien	Chengchow	Shihkiachuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a 20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

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